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The Drum.

Oh the drum!
There is some
Intonation in the grum
Monotony of utterance that strikes the spirit dumb,
As we hear
Through the clear
And unclouded atmosphere,
The rumbling palpitations roll in upon the ear!

And the guest
Of the breast
That thy rolling robs of rest
A patriotic spirit as a Continental dressed;
And he looms
From the glooms
Of a century of tombs,
And the blood he spilled at Lexington in living beauty blooms.

And his eyes
Wear the guise
Of a nature pure and wise;
And the love of them is lifted to a something in the skies
That is bright,
Red and white,
With a blur of starry light,
As it laughs in silken ripples to the breezes day and night.

There are deep
Hushes creep
O'er the pulses as they leap,
And the murmur, fainter growing, on the silence falls asleep;
While the prayer
Rising there
Wills the sea and earth and air
As a heritage to freedom's sons and daughters everywhere.

Then with sound
As profound
As the thunderings resound,
Come thy wild reverberations in a throe that shakes the ground,
And a cry,
Flung on high
Like the flag it flutters by,
Wings rapturously upward till it nestles in the sky. —*James W. Riley.*

NORMAN LAMAR'S BOARDERS.

He stood rubbing his hands before the huge log in the open chimney, with its breastwork of wooden mantelpiece. The morning was cold; the hoar frost lay in rare fretted work all over the prairies, and the breath of the cattle became smoke as it met the atmosphere. The man before the fire stood six feet in his stockings; his physique was superb; his shapely head was covered with little crisp rings of yellow hair, and his blue eyes wore just such a mild meditative expression as one sees in the eyes of the gentler cattle. We grow like our companions, and they had been his many years. He was rubbing his hands, not because they were cold, for they were as white and warm and supple as a babe's. The act was simply an expression of the pleasure he felt in the glow from the great back log. The room was rude and homely, but spacious, and not lacking in comfort.

Standing in one of the casements was a young lady, evidently accustomed to far different surroundings. There was an air of elegance about her. She had been looking out the window at the wide sweep of prairie and cattle ranging free. Suddenly she brought her very handsome eyes to bear, with a frank criticism, on the man upon the hearth, in his blue flannel pantaloons and shirt and red suspenders. Metaphorically speaking, he owned "the cattle upon a thousand hills;" in practical language, he was one of the most extensive stock raisers in the territory in which he lived.

Zaida Burdett felt in a certain manner overpowered by the vastness of things—the vast prairies, the vast sky, and the vastness of this man, both as regarding his proportions and the possessions which he represented. He seemed to her like one of the audacious, handsome, plundering Gauls that Michelet dwells on in his chapters about the world when it was new, with their blue eyes, yellow mustaches, and fair shoulders decorated with golden collars.

She felt almost sure that even the collar was somewhere out of sight under his blue shirt. She was certain that he had swooped down on things and owned a great deal more than rightly belonged to him.

"He ought to marry a large, yellow-haired, fair-skinned Amazon, and people the land with a progeny that would put to the blush the puny race one is accustomed to," she said to herself, and suddenly became aware that she also was being regarded.

"Pardon, mademoiselle, but I was trying to make out your nationality; are you French?" he asked.

"What makes you think I am," was her reply.

A little amused smile crept from under his yellow mustache.

"Your speech betrayeth you. None but a Yankee answers a question with another."

She laughed.

"You are right. Yet I call myself cosmopolitan. Mamma and I live all over the world. Last year we spent in London, the year before in Gemany, and so way back since I was ten years old. I'm twenty-three now."

Her frankness was enchanting.

"There is a good deal of Bohemianism about us. We always live in apartments, so we can locate wherever we choose. We haven't any particular object in living—that is, not any high, exalted purpose. We just try to have as good a time as the means papa left us will admit."

Then she suddenly blushed up to her sparkling eyes to think she had been telling family affairs to an entire stranger.

"I beg of you, do not think I am in the habit of doing such things," she said, hotly.

Just then her mother entered. She did not look much older than her daughter, and they were both handsome.

Mrs. Burdett had not seen her host before. They had been landed at his door the night previous by the stage driver, and had not learned until the coach was beyond recall that it was a private house, and not a hotel.

The housekeeper had given them anything but a gracious welcome, saying that the drivers had a habit of doing such things, and adding:

"Howsumever, Norman Lamar will be right glad to see you. He likes a housefull of folks. He don't have to do the cooking, you see."

Mrs. Burdett's apology for their intrusion savored of this reception. She expressed regret that they would be obliged to trespass until the stage returned that evening, then formally introduced herself and daughter. His welcome was full of simple hospitality; then they went out to breakfast.

Soon after he bade them good-morning, saying it was a very busy time and he should not return until afternoon.

He had only been gone a few minutes when a light wagon, drawn by two spirited grays, stopped at the door, and the young man who drove them came in to say that Norman Lamar had placed them at the ladies' disposal for the day.

That evening when their host returned Mrs. Burdett met him at the door, thanked him for his kindness, and said that her daughter and herself were so charmed with the place they would like to remain and board for a week. He regarded her with his great, meditative blue eyes for a moment, then smiled.

"I would be glad to have you stay for ever, if it pleased you; but we don't know anything about board out here, and don't propose to learn."

Mrs. Burdett admired his hospitality, but she looked displeased.

"Then we shall be obliged to leave at once. The stage is about due. We cannot, of course, be dependent upon an entire stranger, no matter how generous his invitation."

It had been a pleasant thought to him all day that these two ladies were in his home. That they wanted to stay gave him a keen sense of pleasure; that such a little thing should hinder made him impatient.

"I would not touch a woman's money for a bit of homely fare, I assure you."

His voice indicated his mood; then suddenly, he broke into a free, ringing laugh.

"If you will not stay without, pay my housekeeper; but let me warn you, Mrs. Harden is a woman of the shrewdest type, and when she makes a bargain, as Shakespeare says, she 'Cavils on the ninth part of a hair,' so look out for her," and he touched his hat and left.

Zaida had listened to the conversation, sitting just inside the window.

"He is as generous as a prince!" said her mother, enthusiastically, as she entered the room.

The girl laughed.

"I feel somewhat as if we were Sabine women, and had been captured for good and all," she said.

"Zaida, what makes you say such dreadful things? Perhaps we had better not stay!"

Mrs. Burdett looked disappointed.

"Of course we will stay. We haven't had anything so interesting before, ever. Just think of it! To live under the roof of a bonanza king and board with his housekeeper!"

"Of course it will not do. The way you put it shows it clearly," said her mother.

"How silly you are, mamma! Come!" and the girl started to leave the room.

"Where are you going?" demanded her mother.

"Why, to the kitchen, of course, to conclude our bargain with our landlady!" gayly.

"Did I ever see so perverse a girl!" remarked her mother; nevertheless she linked her arm in her daughter's, and they went out to the kitchen like two school-friends.

Mrs. Harden was over the fire, stewing potatoes in milk. She looked hot and flustered. She flew about to get them chairs, and seemed very uncomfortable and put-to by their coming.

Mrs. Burdett hastened to explain the object of their intrusion.

The housekeeper stirred the potatoes and shifted the pan as if she would never stop. At length she said, with a gasp, as if all out of breath:

"That's like him, for all the world! I suppose it'll look awful mean in me to take any board, but if you won't stay without, and you want to stay real bad, what's a body to do?"

Mrs. Burdett assured her that it was the only way in which the difficulty could be adjusted. She seemed relieved, though not a whit more composed, then made her bargain in as shrewd a manner as Norman Lamar had foretold. When it was concluded she said, apologetically:

"You see, I'm obliged to appear close, because I've got a poor, weakly family dependent on me. They live over yonder. Norman Lamar gave me the house," indicating the direction by throwing her thumb over her shoulder, so as not to lose sight of the potatoes.

"What's the matter with them?" asked Zaida, with more curiosity than sympathy in the sparkle of her face.

"Oh, they're always sick. What with the plague of their living, and the fear of their dying, I haven't a minute's peace of my life."

"Oh, well, there are people worse off than you," said Mrs. Burdett, in a consoling tone.

"Yes, that's the only comfortin' thought I've got. If I hadn't that to keep my spirits up I'd clean give out."

They spent that evening in the sitting-room, before the great chimney with its blazing log. The ladies were embroidering. As they sat at their work, to Norman Lamar, who for many years had been unaccustomed to seeing women thus employed, they seemed more than human. It seemed as if the room would be beautiful forever for their having once graced it.

He spent most of the time standing upon the hearth, with his elbow resting upon the high wooden mantelshelf. There was an unusual degree of strength and power in his presence. He looked as is he could never be weary.

The second day was spent very much like the first. At evening, when their host came home, he found mother and daughter waiting for him on the piazza. It was a new experiment, and he was so pleased that he could not hide the act.

"Why on earth don't he find his Amazon, and stop living alone?" thought Zaida, and held out her hand with a cordiality that was enchanting.

He had to go to the sheds to see one of the creatures that had been injured in the branding Mrs. Burdett asked to go with him, as the sheds were at no great distance. She only remained a short time, and Zaida, seeing her returning alone, went to meet her, walking with what, for her, were gigantic strides, and swaying from right to left in a remarkable manner.

"What on earth are you doing?" demanded her mother, when they were within speaking distance.

"Walking like the king, to be sure. Did I look like a guy?"

Mrs. Burdett did not even smile.

"How can you be so undignified? Perhaps, too, he saw you."

Zaida had a cool way of ignoring reproof, so she straightened herself to her full height, and said, as naturally as if nothing had occured:

"Mamma, what is the matter with the creature, as he called it?"

Mrs. Burdett was easily diverted; she began to give a graphic account, when the girl suddenly stopped her, saying she would go and see for herself.

The sheds were extensive and she wandered about in them some time before the sound of voices guided her to the right one. Norman Lamar and one of his men were dressing the wound of a young heifer. The animal's large, soft eyes were turned up to the tender, pitying eyes of its master.

Zaida stood a few moments unobserved; then stole quietly away.

"And that is ownership," she said, dashing some quick tears off her cheeks; then added: "Yet the poor dumb creature seems to love him."

She was subdued and thoughtful all during tea-time; so too was Norman Lamar.

That evening it was moonlight, and he invited them to ride.

"He treats us as if we were guests, and not a couple of interlopers—with your permission, mamma, I would frankly say, a couple of impertinent interlopers," said Zaida, when they were in their room getting their wraps.

"I'm afraid we had better not stay the week out," said Mrs. Burdett, looking disturbed.

"Pooh! pooh! Of course we will stay. To be treated with marked consideration by the monarch of all one surveys is delightful!" Then, breaking off in her capricious way: "Mamma, do you suppose he ever wears a coat?"

"It would be a shame for him to spoil his figure with one," began Mrs. Burdett; but the girl was already in the hall.

The night was clear and frosty. The ladies were well wrapped and a trifle shivery for all; but Norman Lamar seemed perfectly comfortable, though he wore no extra garment save a yellow silk handkerchief knotted around his white throat.

"There, I knew he had a golden collar somewhere!" thought Zaida, viewing him delightedly in the moonlight.

When the ride was over, and mother and daughter were again in their room, Mrs. Burdett said, after a long, thoughtful silence:

"I wonder if he has not any family? I have never heard him speak of a relative."

Zaida had thrown herself down upon the lounge; she looked drowsy and half-asleep; she yawned slightly as if hating to be disturbed.

"Why, of course not, mamma; they have all been dead centuries! He's a Gaul, you know!"

"What on earth are you talking about?" demanded her mother.

Zaida aroused herself, laughing gayly.

"I reckon I must have been dreaming," she said, and she had been—of the master.

The week was soon gone, and the house lacked their bright and graceful presence. Even Mrs. Harden wished they might have staid forever, and wore a more dolorous face than ever, and was taken with spasms of shedding tears into her apron.

Norman Lamar had lifted his cap in answer to the wave of Zaida's hand just as the road made a bend that took the stage from sight, and then had turned and looked at his rude house and wide-sweeping prairies and cattle ranging free. One week ago he had been content. He took up his life, to all outward appearances, as if nothing had occurred, as if no one had come and gone. The only discoverable difference lay in the fact that he ceased to spend his evenings reading by the light of the great log, as had been his habit for years, and instead spent every night outdoors, chafing when storms compelled him to remain within.

"He looks miserable lonesome," was Msr. Harden's mental comment every time she served his meals.

One day she brought him a dainty little handkerchief, with a faint suggestion of perfume about it, and asked if he knew where the ladies had gone, so that she might mail it to them. He took it from her eagerly; it had Zaida's name marked in one corner.

"They expect to spend their winter in London," he replied, but did not offer to return the handkerchief. She lingered as long as she could possibly find excuse to, hoping he would give it back, then returned to the kitchen, saying, gloomily; "I wanted to keep it myself, it seemed just like her somehow; but that's just my luck; born to disappointment."

Mrs. Burdett and her daughter had gone to London, and were settled in apartments for the winter. They had their windows full of plants, some of which were in bloom, and they had canaries caged among them. Their apartments were bright and cheerful, and furnished in warm colors; they seemed suitably situated. Mrs. Burdett was never weary of talking of Norman Lamar. He seemed to have impressed her wonderfully. His fine presence, his noble bearing, and his mild, beautiful face were constant themes of delight to her. She described him so often to the rosy-cheeked little woman who served their meals, that one day she exclaimed:

"In a million I'd know him!"

"You could not fail, for you do not find one such in every million," had been the reply.

Zaida never mentioned him. She did not even appear to listen when her mother talked of him, but usually caught up her Kensington work and became intent upon it.

The girl had changed. She had lost some of her old vim and fire. She read a great deal, and spent much time with her cheeks pillowed in her hands, gazing dreamily out at the window.

One day her mother said to her, a trifle sadly:

"I am afraid you are growing dignified. I never have to correct you any more."

It was only when they were walking, as they did every day, that she was her old vivacious self. The crowded thoroughfares gave her new life. They seemed to have hope in them.

One day she said:

"Mamma, the concealments and developments of a crowd are positively fascinating. One lives in momentary expectation."

They were in a rush of life at the time, and at that moment Mrs. Burdett was rudely jostled by it.

"What of?" she demanded, a trifle sharply.

But the girl did not reply. She had become interested in something they were passing, and appeared to have forgotten her own remark.

At length they had been in London four months. It was February, and disagreeable and foggy, so much so that they were obliged to remain much indoors.

One afternoon mother and daughter were sitting before the grate-fire. Mrs. Burdett was embroidering; Zaida had her hands folded idly in her lap. They were unusually silent. The girl seemed entirely absent. Her mother looked perplexed. Presently she said:

"What has come over you? You used to be so merry. What are you thinking about now—this minute?"

Zaida laughed.

"Why, mamma, I was thinking how completely without results our winter has been—nothing to show for it but some Kensington work."

In the fall she had gayly told Norman Lamar that their lives were without purpose. She spoke sadly now for all her laugh.

"Why, what would you have us do?" asked her mother in astonishment.

"I am sure I do not know," replied the girl, and she got up, went to the window and began picking dead leaves from the plants. There seemed to be more of them than usual this afternoon.

Mrs. Burdett stopped her work and looked into the fire.

"I had been married several years when I was as old as Zaida is now," she said to herself, vaguely, "Perhaps—perhaps—I have been selfish. I have kept her so jealously to myself. It would, perhaps, be more natural for her to marry and have a family. I—I wonder if the thought has ever occurred to her!"

And she looked curiously over to where her daughter stood.

The girl was intent upon the dead leaves; there was nothing to be learned from her face or attitude.

Mrs. Burdett's eyes went back to the fire.

"Certainly she has never cared for anybody, We have never known any one long enough; and yet—and yet—I fell in love with Mr. Burdett the first time I saw him."

Suddenly she turned and again regarded her daughter. She had never been quite the same since last fall—but it could not be possible.

She stopped surmising, and said, quite naturally, for she was full of tact:

"Do you know, Zaida, I think it would be pleasant to return to America in the spring and make another trip to the prairies. It was so cold when we were there before."

"What's the use, mamma? We saw all there was of them," was the indifferent reply.

Mrs. Burdett picked up her embroidery again.

"Of course I was foolish even to think of it," she said to herself.

The next day the sun shone brightly; it was the first day they had seen it for two weeks. They went out immediately after breakfast, but Zaida soon tired, and, leaving her mother in one of the stores, started for home.

Sometimes we were so near our fate that we could call out into the unknown and get back an answer, but we do not know it.

Zaida hurried on block after block, and behind her, block after block, unconsciously following her, came long, swinging strides. People turned and looked after him as he passed. His superb proportions and eccentric dress would have attracted attention in even a denser crowd.

He wore a sombrero, and no coat save a dark blue broadcloth circle, one end of which was tucked under his arm and the other swung over his shoulder.

By the time Zaida had reached her door, he was near enough to see the swing of her dress as she entered. It was nothing that he had ever seen her wear before, and the crowd was so great that he had not discovered her as she walked. There was nothing to remind him of her, he had simply seen the fold of a woman's dress and then lost it. Perhaps it was the mere fact of losing it in the very act of seeing that made him stop when he came in front of the closed door; perhaps it was because she had come into and gone from his life in just such wise. Perhaps it was fate! Who can tell?

Several in the crowded thoroughfare half-halted, as if to see where he was going. He saw that he was being observed. He had been looked at a great deal since he left the prairies, but he had never been conscious of it until that moment.

He rang the bell with a curious smile under his yellow mustache, and no definite idea of what he should say when it was answered. He did it for the sake of the passers-by. Thus through the simplest and most opposite motives, we sometimes work out our destiny.

The little Englishwoman opened the door. A moment later some one sought admittance to Mrs. Burdett's parlor.

Zaida knew the rap as the landlady's; in fact, no one else ever rapped save the washwoman. The girl was inexpressibly lonesome that morning. She was glad of the thought of seeing any one, so she hastily threw open the door.

"Oh, Miss Burdett, the king has come! I knew him the moment I saw him, before ever he opened his mouth!" exclaimed the landlady, excitedly; but Zaida was looking right over the little woman's head, up into the gentle eyes of Norman Lamar.

The landlady turned and saw that he had followed her, then quite unobserved stole downstairs, taking with her the memory of Zaida's face, and saying to herself: "She loves him, and who could help it?"

An hour later, when Mrs. Burdett quietly opened her parlor door and entered, Norman Lamar stood upon her hearth just as she had loved to remember him standing upon his own on the prairies, only with one difference, which was so great a one that, for a moment, it seemed to stop her breath. One arm rested lightly over Zaida's shoulders, and his fair, noble face bent toward her, all full of new bright lights.

Travelers in Egypt are surprised at the large amount of opthalmia and blindness prevalent among the inhabitants. Want of cleanliness is the cause. An Egyptian mother, under the influence of a widely prevalent superstition, does not wash her child's eyes until eight days after birth. By that time the organ is frequently ruined. The teachers in the American and British mission schools of Cairo say that Egyptian mothers become invariably angry when urged to wash the eyes of their newly-born infants, and can rarely be persuaded to comply with a request of the kind.

An act by which we make one friend and one enemy is a losing game, because revenge is a much stronger principle than gratitude.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Currants and Gooseberries.

Currants and gooseberries can be left without much pruning, if a vigorous growth be kept up by a liberal application of fertilizing material. Should pruning be thought necessary, cut away no canes until they are three years old, and shorten in the new ones to cause new fruit spurs to develop. The best fruit is always borne upon wood two and three years old, and the more vigorous, the finer and larger the fruit. There is no fruit grown in which liberal treatment is so well repaid.

Frequent Feeding.

Young chickens require frequent feeding. During the first week they should be fed, if possible, every hour; for three weeks after that, every two hours, and after that, until they are two months, every three hours. Perhaps this may look like a great deal of trouble, but we are simply laying down rules, obedience to which will produce the best results. If any one does not wish to have the finest poultry that he can have, he will, of course, not follow the rules prescribed. It is a prevailing law that if we have anything we must labor for it. There are exceptions, but that is the rule, and it is as forcible in operation in the poultry yard as anywhere else.

Orchards.

Our plan for cultivating a bearing orchard—and we ask for none better, only that we want a better tool than the common plow to stir the soil with—is to plow the ground between the rows one way, not trying to plow very near the stems of the trees, about the first of May with a common turning plow, then in ten days harrow thoroughly, then in ten days again, and then about the tenth of June plow the orchard the other way, then harrow three times as before. This plan we adopted after a great deal of study and experiment. We reasoned in this way: if we should plow the orchard both ways, turning all the ground possible, we would destroy so many roots as to give the orchard a severe check, but by plowing it between the rows only one way at a time we leave at least half the roots undisturbed and the trees are not checked at all. And we cared not how many roots we plowed up between the trees one way; we knew the undisturbed roots would hold the trees in thrift until the broken roots could put forth new feeding roots in the fresh mellow plowed land. This kind of culture is adapted to high, dry, rather poor hill land; on richer and more moist soil it would have to be modified to suit, for so long as an orchard of bearing trees is making a growth of from six to fifteen inches yearly it has vigor enough. There can be no general plan for the culture of orchards given, for the culture of each orchard must be according to its soil and requirements. The cultivation necessary on a thin, dry soil would cause an orchard on a richer, moister soil to run all to wood, with none or little fruit. Rich, level or prairie soils should be treated very differently from thin, dry hill soils; when planted in orchard they should generally be laid down in grass and the thrift of the trees kept up in part by cutting back and thinning out the outer branches and by surface manuring, and eventually by plowing narrow strips between the rows.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Getting Potatoes Early.

To get potatoes early a dry, well drained piece of ground should be selected, a rich sandy loam seeming the most suitable at all times. If an early crop is desired sprout the tubers, or cut the potatoes in a light, warm room, from four to six weeks before planting, or in a hot-bed two weeks before they are wanted, then lift carefully and plant out—during this time you will procure strong, vigorous shoots which as soon as planted out in the open ground will send out roots and grow more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. All planters have doubtless observed in planting that where a set with a long shoot has been planted it has been up above ground a week earlier than the rest, and this shows the benefit of first sprouting the sets. There is no use in planting while the ground is wet, as a lumpy bit of ground will not do for potatoes. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be thoroughly worked, for a healthy, vigorous growth, and a crop free from rot, in hills or rows three feet apart, and in the rows one foot apart; covering in light, warm soil about four inches, and in cold, wet ground three inches deep. Cultivate to keep down the weeds, and draw the earth to the plants. The practice of hilling or earthing up potatoes has been long continued, and we must allow with satisfactory results, or it would not still be almost universal. It is claimed that it entices root growth, besides allowing of more cultivation than otherwise, the earth holding up the tops. There are many persons however who have tried level culture, and who claim the yield was just as good as under the earthing up system.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

Every Man His Own Horse-Doctor.

Every one who has the care of horses should be prepared for an attack of colic. Get one pint turpentine, add one ounce sulphuric ether, one ounce oil peppermint, two ounces sweet spirits niter and one ounce aconite. Mix, shake and it is ready for colic. This recipe is the best I ever used, and in the first stage of pneumonia it is excellent. Dose for colic, a tablespoonful every hour until relieved. It will often cure the patient in a few minutes.

I found the best treatment I could employ for the epizootic was bran mashes, all they would eat, with a spoonful of Glauber's salts each feed, and the same amount of niter powdered fine and given in their feed once daily. A teaspoonful of powdered copperas occasionally put in the feed will help keep up the appetite. I find all horses that are off are benefited by mixing a teacupful of flaxseed jelly in their bran mash. The jelly is made by slowly boiling a pint of flaxseed in a gallon of water until it is a complete jelly. To make a bran mash right mix up a bucket of bran with boiling water, stir it up thick, put a cloth over the bucket to keep in all the steam and let stand until cool enough to feed.

For foundered horses, four ounces of alum dissolved in warm water and given as a drench, then followed in two hours with a quart of linseed oil, is my best remedy. Don't squander your money buying high-toned, far-fetched spavin remedies, when for a few cents you can put up a bottle of corrosive liniment that will remove any callous puffs, etc., that can be removed by any remedy. It is made thus: Spirits of turpentine; add two ounces of gum camphor and one-half ounce of corrosive sublimate, shake well, and in a few hours it is ready for use. It will cure hog spavin remove callouses, cure thrush, and I believe it will cure any corn if faithfully applied. It is one of the best known remedies for the foot-root in sheep. For sweeny, leave out the corrosive sublimate and use only the turpentine and camphor. For strain of the stifle, use the same quantity of turpentine and camphor, as above, and add one-half ounce of capsicum, well rubbed in.

Farmers, put up your own liniments. One of the best for rheumatism is made as follows: One pint of spirits of turpentine, two ounces of camphor, two ounces of spirits of ammonia and one ounce of oil of sassafras. One of the best liniments for wounds is made by melting one pound of pine tar, add one quart of linseed oil and half a pint of spirits of turpentine; it is just the thing for any wounds on man or beast, and it is one of the best remedies to apply to brittle feet.—*H. S. Hill.*

Clover for Worn-Out Land.

The *Country Gentleman* makes the following extract from Mr. Harlan's work on "Farming with Green Manure:" It is a very common practice among agricultural writers to advise all persons having large farms which are in very poor condition to sell one-half or two-thirds of their land and apply all the money they receive in manuring and improving the balance of their property. In some cases this may be the most prudent course to follow, but as a general rule I am opposed to this advice for two very good reasons. First, you can get but very little per acre for your poor fields, and secondly, if you improve your property with judgment, you can enhance its value so rapidly that in seven or eight years it will be worth double or treble its former valuation. To begin its improvement take the old field about half a mile from the house and which is now covered with thin yellow grass and a mellow soil about one or two inches deep, produced by many years of exposure to the weather. It has never been plowed since you knew it. And, I beg you, do not plow it now at the beginning of showers efforts to make it better. Let me earnestly warn you what a coating of fine mellow earth is worth upon the surface. In Egypt the annual overflow of the Nile deposits on the land a thin stratum of very fine soil, which amounts to only four or five inches in a century. This yearly settling, which is only the twentieth of an inch in thickness, of almost impalpable dust, keeps the farms forever rich and productive. The Egyptians do not plow this precious coat under, but sow the seed on the moist ground as the waters subside, and then, if possible, they drive sheep and hogs and goats over it to press the seed into the soil. We should all learn a useful lesson from their example and experience. We should not plow down the only part which the air has enriched by mingling and uniting with it for so many years, but early in the spring we should harrow as many acres of the old field as we can sow with clover seed at one peck to the acre. After the seed is sown we should roll the ground and sow one or two bushels of plaster per acre. The principal roots of all plants must be near the surface that they may feel the life-giving influence of air and moisture, or the soil must be loosened by nature or by tillage that the atmosphere may penetrate even to the deepest fibers of vegetation. Hence the reason that plant food acts so well upon the surface and that all seeds germinate more thickly, more naturally, when covered by only one or two inches of soil. But these great truths must not be misunderstood. Though the soil must be loose, the finer the seed the greater the necessity when planting or sowing of pressing with the hand or foot or roller the earth into close contact with the grain. I remember a little incident which will illustrate the subject and fix it in the mind. An old sea captain who lived in our neighborhood tried every year to raise for himself a little tobacco. He prepared a little patch of ground with the greatest care. The surface was as fine and rich and mellow as he could make it. Then he sowed the seed and raked it over once more very gently. Yet, much to his surprise and vexation, only a few stalks grew each year. But one spring, after the little bed had been sown with all the usual care, some fellow, to worry the old captain, went secretly on it and tramped and tramped and danced and tramped it till it was to all appearance as hard and solid as the most frequented public road. The poor old man gave him a seaman's blessing, whoever it might be, and left it to its fate. But on his next visit to it he was astounded to see the whole bed covered with rigorous plants of tobacco. It seemed that every seed had grown. He had a grand crop. After that he could always raise tobacco. He tramped the ground himself after the seed was sown. Well, to turn to our field. If the clover should grow five or six inches high by the middle of August give it a half or a whole bushel more of plaster per acre. The second year you must treat it in the same way, and if the clover is thin on the ground sow more seed and again roll it well. Do all this the third and fourth year if necessary. After this it will reseed itself provided you continue the plaster each year. Here is a practical illustration of this plan which I know to be fact. A person bought a very poor farm near the southern boundary of Pennsylvania and tried to raise grain upon it in the usual way; but nothing grew large or strong enough to produce seed. Fortunately he did not sacrifice the property by selling it at a very low figure, as many would have done. He sowed every acre of it with clover seed and plastered it every year. For a living he followed the profession of an auctioneer. About seven or eight or more years the clover grew upon his farm, undisturbed by plow or hoof of any kind. Then he concluded to try his hand again at farming. Many of his neighbors gathered to see the first plowing after so long a rest from tillage. An old farmer who was present assured me that the soil turned over eight or nine inches deep as black as your hat and as mellow as an ash-heap. More than fifty years have now passed since that occurrence, and the farm has the reputation of being rich and productive to the present day.

It is better to be blamed for doing your duty, than praised for not doing it.

Female Smugglers.

A New York paper says: She walked off the steamer Germanic on to the dock with dignity and an evident consciousness that she knew what she was about. She wore a silk mantle, whose bottom was tucked in. This having been pulled down a large quantity of valuable black lace a foot deep was found to be tacked on the garments with stitches eight inches long. The woman boldly claimed that the lace was for her personal use, and that she had a right to sew it and wear it in any manner she pleased. "There being no means of disproving her statement she was released." (Now hear the twitter of satisfaction among the ladies, that for once those odious custom-house ruffians have been outwitted But see what followed.)

A moment later two women quit the steamer, whose apparel also attracted the captain's attention, and he gave them in charge of the inspectress. One wore a new silk dress that did not fit her around the waist by four inches, and the other, under her ulster, had on a magnificent silk cloak trimmed all over with beads, and reaching to the ground. They abused Captain Adams in th most voluble manner, and threatened him with all sorts of disasters for putting such an indignity upon them. At length, when the elder paused an instant to catch her breath, the captain took advantage of the opportunity to ask whether she would candidly answer a question or two. Receiving an affirmative response, the following colloquy took place:

"Are you a dressmaker?"

"I am."

"Do you intend to offer those goods you are wearing for sale?"

"I do, if I can get a customer for them."

"Did you put them on with the intention of evading payment of duties?"

"I did. But I have been instructed that I have a right to bring in free of duty anything I can wear."

Captain Adams said that there was a difference of opinion on that point, and informed the deputy surveyor present of his discovery. The women were told that the goods were liable to seizure, and they then offered to pay the duties. This was agreed to, and an appraiser was sent for. When the silk cloak was being removed by the inspectress for his examination, she noticed that it was unusually heavy, and asked the reason. One of the women replied that it was made so for purposes of warmth, but on closer investigation the inspectress discovered evidences of "tacking," and in a few moments, by the rupture of a few stitches, had resolved the apparently single cloak into two, both equal in costliness and beauty. The women paid the amount demanded, which was $120, without another word.

Power of the Plug Hat.

The plug hat is virtually a sort of social guarantee for the preservation of peace and order. He who puts on one has given a hostage to the community for his good behavior. The wearer of a plug hat must move with a certain sedateness and propriety. He cannot run, or jump, or romp, or get into a fight, except at the peril of his headgear. All the hidden influences of the bearer tend toward respectability. He who wears one is obliged to keep the rest of his body in trim, that there may be no incongruity between head and body. He is apt to become thoughtful through the necessity of watching the sky whenever he goes out. The chances are that he will buy an umbrella, which is another guarantee for good behavior, and the care of hat and umbrella—perpetual and exacting as it must be—adds to the sweetness of his character. The man who wears a plug hat takes naturally to the society of women, with all its elevating tendencies. He cannot go hunting or fishing without abandoning his beloved hat, but in the modern enjoyment of croquet and lawn-tennis he may sport his beaver with impunity. In other words, the constant use of a plug hat makes a man composed in manner, quiet and gentlemanly in conduct and the companion of ladies. The inevitable result is prosperity, marriage and church membership.

How Congress Passes a Bill.

In reply to a correspondent who asks for information on the subject, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says: One branch of Congress passes a bill and sends it to the other. If the latter adopts it precisely as it passed it then goes to the President for his approval. But if the bill is amended or changed on its passage in the other branch, it is sent back with such changes to the house in which it originated. If these amendments are there adopted it then goes to the President, but if adopted only in part, it comes back again to the second branch, where the vote is to recede from the amendments or to insist upon them. If the body insists, then a committee of conference is appointed, and notice being given to the House, a like committee is appointed, and these two committees meet. If they agree on a report, then the bill as reported is voted on again in each house. If they disagree, each reports, and sometimes a new committee is appointed, and sometimes the bill fails. But if it passes both houses, then the President signs it, if he approves; if he disapproves, he returns it within ten days to the house in which it originated, with his objections. If that house passes it again by a two-third vote it goes to the other branch of Congress, and if it passes there by a two-third vote it becomes a law. There is no arbiter between any of the parties.

The Calculation of Interest.

A well-known actuary, has devised a very simple and easily remembered rule for determining how long it will take a given sum of money to double itself at a certain rate of interest. Divide the rate of interest into seventy-two and the quotient will be the number of years to within a small fraction. Thus, at four per cent. interest, the answer is eighteen years, which is only one-quarter of a year too great, the exact time being about seventeen and three-quarter years. For six per cent., it may be said to be exact. This is a good rule for editors and ther large capitalists to remember.

In the vineyards of Southern France and Italy snails are "cultivated," or rather fattened and fitted for food, and Baron Barthelemy prepares snail sirup and snail bonbons which he considers valuable as a remedy for bronchitis and asthma.

There are in the United States Senate two Camerons, two Platts, two Davises, two Joneses and two Hills.

Mysterious Disappearance.

'Come little pet," the old bird said,
In most endearing term,
'You must be early out of bed
If you would catch the worm."

The smallest of the feathery herd—
A puny little thing—
Outsprang the tender baby-bird,
To grub for worms and sing.

And lo! she found an early worm—
It was a monster, too—
She chirped: "Oh you may writhe and squirm
But I will gobble you!"

That birdling's chirp, the rest affirm,
Was never after heard,
And it's surmised it was the worm
That caught the early bird.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A crying evil—A cross baby.

A backward spring—gnirps.

The scale of good-breeding—B natural.

A poor relation—Telling an anecdote badly.

A fish would be real nice if it didn't drink.

What word is always pronounced wrong, even by the best scholars?—Wrong.

Some ladies are so fond of dress that they have their meals served on fashion plates.

Ewe, go to grass, as Mary said to her little lamb when she sent it out to get its meals.

"It's easy enough, after you get your hand in," was the reply of the criminal with the fetters on his wrist.

When steamboat passengers talk too much to the captain he can always find relief by shouting: "Man over-bored!"—*Picayune.*

The moral of "Josh Billings'" success is a very bad one for boys. It shows how much money can be made by bad spelling.

We have seen spring bonnets with sixteen full-blown poppies on them. The young ladies' poppies have to pay dearly for them.

The young man who would scorn the idea of being a farmer is the very one who is apt to be an expert in sowing "wild oats."—*Meriden Recorder.*

"Is that mule tame?" asked a farmer of an American dealer in domestic quadrupeds. "He's tame enough in front," answered the dealer.

Josh Billings says that "a good doctor is a gentleman to whom we may pay three dollars a visit for advising us to eat less and exercise more."

It is said that a long upper lip indicates a certain degree of good nature. But the less lip, the better nature on the part of the unwilling listener.

"Yes," said the schoolgirl, who had risen from the lowest to the highest position in her class, "I shall have a horseshoe for my symbol, as it denotes having come from the foot!"

A stranger in St. Louis, thinking he recognized his coat on the back of a pedestrian, shouted: "Stop Thief!" and about thirty of the inhabitants suddenly disappeared down a side street.

Child at table devours gluttonously her food. Mother, with gentle reproof—"Well, what does baby say to kind nurse that brings her all these good things?" Baby, with her mouth full—"More."

It has been estimated that the common fly moves its wings 330 times per second, and 19,800 times per minute. The calculation was made by a bald-headed man, one day last August.—*New York News.*

It runs thuswise: "There came to our cabin one morning in spring, a sweet little robin. He came there to sing, but the cat was attentive, and watched from afar till the robin, all heedless, was killed like a czar."—*Derrick.*

A Milwaukee girl, suffering from lockjaw, was left alone with a mouse by a shrewd physician, and she congrived to open her mouth enough to tive a yell that made the crockery in the china closet rattle.

In the year 1880 America issued seventy patents to women. And not one of these was an indicator to be attached to a bedpost to show if there is a man under the bed. And yet think how much getting down on hands and knees such a thing would save women.—*Boston Post.*

It is not pleasant to have the barber's apprentice practicing upon you, lay open your cheek with a two-inch gash, and then follow the cut with the cheery remark, "Skin's very tender, sir." It is not pleasant. We don't know what it is, but it isn't pleasant.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

CURIOUS FACTS.

A tree bearing thirty bushels of apples is really sustaining half a ton of water, for water constitutes about eighty-five per cent. of apples.

A brick of gold measuring twelve by seven by four inches is worth about $75,000. Such a brick represents one month's product of one of the hydraulic mines of California.

The rings noticed in the wood of a tree cut across have been considered an index of the age of the tree—counting one ring for each year, but this does not hold in all species. A tree eighteen years old has shown, when cut, thirty-six distinct rings.

Nerve impulses are conducted along the nerves very slowly in comparison to the speed of electricity along a copper wire. The latter travels sixteen million times as fast as a nerve impulse, and yet the nerve impulse travels with the speed of the fastest railroad train.

There is no tide perceptible in the Mississippi river after you have passed up about thirty miles from its mouth, and the tide only rises from one and a half to two feet at Balize. The number of tributaries (the Ohio, Missouri and so on) which help to flood the Mississ

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1881.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1881.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its twenty-ninth (29th) volume on January 1st, 1881.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1881.

Press Association.

The 9th Annual Meeting of the Press Association of this State will be held in Winston, on Tuesday June 21st. This announcement is made by order of the Executive Committee.

—Thanks to Mr. Wheeler, of Guilford County, for a half bushel sweet potatoes.

—Chilian troops still occupy Peru and the Peruvians are, South American like, quarrelling among one another.

—Maj. P. F. Duffy, who for a number of years was Editor of the Greensboro *Patriot*, has taken a position on the editorial staff of the Charlotte *Observer*.

—Capt. J. W. Stanley, a prominent lawyer of Whiteville, Columbus County, N. C., committed suicide last week.

—Extensive frauds have been discovered in the Post-office Department at Washington.

—The American Sunday School Union will be 37 years old on the 12th of May, and will hold its anniversary in Chicago.

—One hundred thousand blacks are said to have settled in Kansas and one hundred thousand in other States.

—The President has nominated G. B. Everett, for the Revenue Collectorship of this District. The Senate has not yet acted in the case.

—Dejarnette who has been acquitted of the killing of his sister, has been placed in the Insane Asylum at Raleigh but hopes are entertained of his recovery!

—A young man named Raleigh McLaughlins, deliberately shot himself on Friday evening of last week, at Reidsville. He was an highly esteemed young man, and no cause is assigned for the act.

—For several weeks the New York *Herald* has been issuing septuple sheets of 168 columns of compact reading matter and advertisements. It is one of the marvels of modern journalism, and its equal is not found in the world. Nothing like it under the sun.

—Mahoud Damad Pacha, Minister of War and Noury Pacha Marshall of the Palace, during the reign of Sultan Murad, are under arrest on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Abdul Aziz, late Sultan.

—Hessy Helfman was left without food for 48 hours by the Russian prison officials, in order to extort a confession relative to her part in the assassination of the late Czar. She obstinately refused to say anything about it, though so weak as hardly to be able to speak.

—The machinery law, passed by the late General Assembly, for the collection of taxes, creates a change in the manner of selling property levied on for non-payment of taxes. The present law authorizes the sheriff to bid off the property for the county, unless there be individual bidders. Formerly the property in such cases was bid off for the State. As the county is made responsible for the amount due the State, it is not reasonable to expect that property owners can be shown as much leniency as formerly.

—The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed a bill to prevent the use of money at elections. In brief, it provides for disfranchising any person who sells his vote or any person who buys a vote, the former for five and the latter for seven years. This measure is intended to kill off the practice so prevalent there of paying the poll taxes of voters. Catching, however, before hanging. How wicked a State is Massachusetts.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

—A committee of representative Tennesseeans waited upon General Hancock and tendered an invitation to himself and staff to visit the coming Industrial Exhibition at Nashville, particularly to witness the military display and competitive drills. General Hancock declined, but, after being urged again by Governor Hawkins to accept the invitation, General Hancock said he would consider the matter.

—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Richard A. Elmer, of New York, to be second assistant Postmaster-General vice Thomas J. Brady, resigned; W. A. M. Grier, of Pennsylvania, to be third assistant Postmaster-General vice O. D. Hazen appointed Assistant Attorney-General for the Postoffice Department; Geo. B. Everitt, of North Carolina, to be collector of internal revenue for the 5th district of North Carolina. Collectors of customs: Abner Tibbetts, for the District of Peso Del Norte, Texas.

The Prohibition Convention.

A county Prohibition Convention was held on Monday, at 2 o'clock, in the Court House, and was very well attended.

Rev. T. H. Pegram, Sr., called to the chair, and Jas. A. Robinson, elected Secretary.

The Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Baldwin, after which the chairman stated the object of the meeting. On motion a committee of 6 consisting of Rev. F. H. Johnston, Maj. Barham, Rev's M. Baldwin, J. C. Curtis and J. C. Patterson, and Anderson Smith, col, were appointed to nominate delegates to the State Convention on the 27th, in Raleigh. The Committee reported the following list which was adopted:

Rev's T. H. Pegram, M. Baldwin, W. S. Bynum, F. H. Johnston, P. H. Joyner, A. Smith, col., Dr. E. Rondthaler, I. W. Durham, J. F. Griffith, E. E. Gray, J. T. Lineback and M. G. Catis, col.

Short speeches were made by Rev. C. C. Dodson, D. A. Bowles, R. B. Kerner, Ed. Petree, J. L. Pratt, T. H. Pegram, Rev. Wm. Amic, Dr. R. Gray and Rev. W. S. Bynum.—*Leader.*

State Board of Agriculture.

Raleigh News and Observer.

The board met last week in the executive office. It confirmed the purchase of the National Hotel property, and appointed a committee of three, composed of Gov. Jarvis, Hon. Kemp P. Battle and Col. T. M. Holt, to superintend the remodeling of the building at once. The amount to be expended in this way was fixed at $4,000, and the committee was instructed to select an architect and any number of workmen needed to hasten the work of remodeling.

The committee on sheep husbandry, fences, new industries, etc., was reorganized. Some exceedingly valuable reports by these comittees will be published in the bulletin and in the papers of the State.

An able and full report was made by the Commissioner of Agriculture. The State Chemist read one of much interest and value. The State Geologist submitted a report which was full of useful information. These reports will be published at once.

It was decided to remove the chemical station from Chapel Hill to Raleigh, and give it a place in the new building. The recent purchased building is to be known as the Agricultural Department building. In it will be the offices and museum of the Department of Agriculture, and the offices of the State Geologist and the Geological Museum, and the offices and laboratory of the chemical station.

Counterfeiting in a Penitentiary.

A plot to escape from the South Carolina Penitentiary was discovered recently, in which 80 negroes were concerned. While the officers were prosecuting their search for evidence against the conspirators they discovered a band of counterfeiters among the white convicts, and found dies and other implements for counterfeiting concealed in the cells. Large quantities of coin, silver dollars, fifty cent pieces and quarters were also found. These base coins were so skillfully made that but for their light weight no bank clerk could have detected their spurious character. It is said that Columbus is flooded with this money. The matter has occasioned much excitement here, especially since it is said that some of the guards are implicated. It is expected that other arrests will be made to-morrow and additional facts elicited.

Senator Vance's Views.

From the Southern Home.

Senator Vance being asked as to his views of things in Washington replied substantially as follows:

The situation in the Senate is briefly this: When it was convened in special session on the 4th of March, the Democrats were in a clear majority by the death of Senator Carpenter. The President's nominations for cabinet officers and several other prominent positions were at once confirmed without waiting for appointment of committees, in order that the administration might suffer no embarrasment. Then it was proposed by the Democrats to organize the Senate by constituting the committees in the usual manner, without which no nominations can be confirmed under the rules except by unanimous consent. The Republicans resisted for ten days by filibustering, in order that their vacant seats might be filled, when, by the aid of Mahone's vote, they would have a tie and their Vice-President could give the deciding vote. When the seats were all filled they quit filibustering and offered a resolution organizing the committees. As these were absolutely necessary to the transaction of the public business, the Democrats made no objection, and the resolution was passed by the deciding vote of the Vice-President. We then supposed, of course, that we would act on the nominations sent us and go home, as it never had been usual to change the officers, at a mere special session. But not so. It appeared that their new ally, Mahone, had to be provided for. So a resolution was offered to put in a new set of officers, at the head of the list being Gorham, Mahone's special friend, and Riddleberger, his right hand man in Virginia. It was announced that no business could be done until these officers were put in. This looked so ugly that the Democrats determined to resist it. We refused to permit a vote on this resolution, but sought every day to go into executive session in order that we might do the public business and go home. This the Republicans have persistently refused to do, leaving their own administration without support. Thus it has continued for more than a month, the Democrats moving to transact the business and the Republicans declaring that nothing shall be done until they pay their debt to Mahone.

How long this will continue, no one can tell, probably until far into the summer. The Democrats have a great advantage in the situation, and so far have had much the better of the debates. They will not back down, rest assurred of that; and the pressure of the Republicans to give way is very great. They stand in the position of men trying to carry out a bargain, even if it be not so, and are undoubtedly blocking all public business and embarrassing their own President for the sake of an unrepentant rebel repudiator, Riddleberger. They are in a fix, much like the drunken man holding to the post, and we don't intend to help them out of it.

Even if the question of the Senate's offices was disposed of, their troubles would not be ended. Far from it. The war between the Grant and anti-Grant factions would then wage fierce over the appointments already sent in. This is an anti-Grant administration, and Logan, Conkling, Cameron & Co., will die hard. They are really afraid to go into executive session and they are afraid to stay out. Altogether, the Democratic view is hopeful. They will stick, and we may console ourselves by remembering the old proverb, "When rogues fall out," etc.

—Advices from Bagdad in Turkey, state that the ravages of the plague are terrible, though not extending beyond the sanitary cordon. Four thousand inhabitants have quitted Redjed and encamped in salubrious localities. Nedjed and Dejuhara were burnt on the 8th instant. The disease has become most virulent, the afflicted dying in 10 hours after being attacked.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man: Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you thy it?—*Eagle.*

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good"—*Salem Post.*

—Composed of powerful drugs so compounded as to produce almost miraculous cures is the history of Kendall's Spavin Cure. Read adv't.

SURRY IS A FINE TOBACCO COUNTY, HER PEOPLE ARE ALIVE TO THEIR OWN INTEREST AND SHOW THEIR GOOD JUDGEMENT BY CONTINUING TO USE THE RELIABLE 'STAR BRAND TOBACCO MANURE.'

Mr. Lee Baker, Surry Co., N. C., February 6, 1881.—"I have used your "Star Brand" *Complete Tobacco Manure* for two years, and am well pleased with it. In 1879 I am certain it increased my crop in price and color 100 per cent. In 1880, on account of a drouth in the growing season, the tobacco was not very large, but was very fine, and paid well, and is selling for a good price. I used it on my plant land, and it did well. I had early plants, and many to give away. I shall use it again this year."

Mr. W. F. Scott, Surry Co., N. C., January 28, 1881.—"I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last spring, which gave me satisfaction, and I shall use it again this spring on my tobacco crop."

Mr. J. A. Forkner, Surry Co., N. C., January 5, 1881.—"I used five thousand pounds of your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure*, and have used it previously, and expect to buy it again this spring. It gives full satisfaction in every particular."

Mr. Lazarus Smith, Surry Co., N. C., Februrry 2.—"I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for the last 2 years, and can say I am well pleased with it."

Mr. Obadiah Evans, Surry Co., N. C., January 27, 1881.—"The reports from the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* are good. I put 200 pounds to the acre on old field, and made fine tobacco where it would not have made any without the fertilizer. There was a great improvement in my land."

Mr. L. N. Marion, Surry Co., N. C., January 27, 1881.—"I used five sacks of your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* on gray land. It made a good yield and cured well. I am well pleased with it."

Mr. A. J. Satterfield, Surry Co., N. C., February 8, 1881.—"I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for 5 years with perfect satisfaction to myself, and I can say, without hesitation that I think it is all you claim it to be. I am using it on very poor sedge land, drilled first drilling stable manure, then 200lbs. 'Star Brand' on the manure very deep in the earth, then bed on both and plant to the bed."

Mr. McD. Boyd, Surry Co., N. C., February 11, 1881.—"I have found your fertilizer all it is claimed to be. It quickens the growth of the plant, and causes it to ripen better on the hill. Heretofore I have been opposed to fertilizers, but my experience last year has taught me it is unsafe for a farmer to plant tobacco without the use of fertilizer, and the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* is most desirable."

Mr. James H. Sparger, Surry Co., N. C., February 9, 1881.—"I sold over 200 sacks of your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last year, have been making inquiry of nearly all the parties to whom I sold that I have seen. All say it acted finely, and they want to use it again this year."

Mr. P. C. Layne, Surry Co., N. C., February 5, 1881.—"I used three sacks of your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure*. I was well pleased with it. It ripens well."

Mr. J. H. Richard, Surry Co., N. C., February 5, 1881.—"I used one ton of your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last year, with satisfactory results. I think it a good fertilizer."

Mr. Clement Nance, Surry Co., February 11, 1881.—"I used one ton of the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure*, which did well. I tried two sacks year before last, which did better than any fertilizer I ever used, except Peruvian Guano. My land didn't suit last year, as it was red. I am well pleased with the 'Star Brand', and expect to use it again the coming year."

In Guilford the sales of the "STAR BRAND" increases every year and stands first in the estimation of the farmers.

Mr. W. H. Farrington, Guilford Co., N. C., December 11, 1880.—"I have used the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure*, and I find it to be the very best I know of. I used it to a great advantage on red land."

Mr. John Doggett, Guilford Co., N. C., December 8, 1880.—"I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* by the side of——————and Peruvian Guano, and find the 'Star Brand' to be the best. The four mentioned fertilizers were all used on same kind of soil."

Mr. Josiah H. Simpson, Guilford Co., N. C., February, 5, 1881. "Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* acted as well for me as any I ever used. I think it a very good fertilizer, and expect to use it again this year."

Mr. S. C. Shelton, Buncombe Co, N. C., December 15, 1880. "I used the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* with good effect. In fact, I could not ask for better results. My plan was to apply it to the plant after it started in the hill—a tablespoonful to each plant. It acted well."

Davie county has some of the most productive soil in the State. Yet the universal testimony is that it pays handsomely to use the "STAR BRAND" fertilizer on both tobacco and cotton in that county, and we advise the farmers to continue its use, for there is no fertilizer that is more reliable or that will pay better.

Mr. J. H. Hartman, Davie Co., N. C., February 11, 1881. "The 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* is a complete success in the raising of tobacco. By the use of this manure I find that the tobacco does not only grow better, but it yellows better; in short, it is the best fertilizer I have ever used."

Mr. Thomas M. Basset, Davie Co., N. C., January 28, 1881. "Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* is all you claim for it. I like it so well that I shall always use it for tobacco as long as it is kept up to the standard."

Mr. A. B. Butner, Davie Co., N. C., January 31, 1881. "I am a small tobacco raiser. My land is not adapted to fine tobacco, yet I find it pays well to use the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* even for heavy red tobacco, making it very much better in every way. It is all you claim for it. I have used several other brands, but as for me and mine, we always want the 'Star Brand' hereafter."

Mr. David Call, Davie Co., N. C., January 24, 1881. "My experience shows me that your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* increased the yield one-third. I have used other fertilizers, but the 'Star Brand' is the best."

Mr. S. A. Jarvis, Davie Co., N. C., February 2, 1881. "I have only tried your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* in a small way, and it gave entire satisfaction."

Mr. J. A. McCubbins, Davie Co., N. C., February 7, 1881. "I used 200 pounds of your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* on one acre last year on a worthless piece of land, and think it would have paid me 100 per cent. but owing to the heavy rains in August my tobacco fired. Still I am well pleased, and expect to use it this year. I recommend it to all farmers as being the best I ever used."

Mr. W. W. Wilson, Davie Co., N. C., February 7, 1881. "The 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* is the best I ever tried, and I have tried, several kinds. I am going to try it again this year."

Mr. D. H. Bassett, Davie Co., N. C., February 9, 1881. "Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* I used last season gave entire satisfaction. I used it on gray land, and it acted finely and cured up nicely."

Our friends in Patrick know what a good thing is, and will continue to use the "STAR BRAND TOBACCO MANURE" manufactured in their capital city by native Virginians whose names are a household word in Va. and North Carolina.

HINSHAW BROTHERS,

WINSTON, N. C.,

HAVE FOR SALE

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR BRAND"

COMPLETE

TOBACCO MANURE.

UNSURPASSED FOR GROWING

FINE BRIGHT-YELLOW TOBACCO.

WE INTEND TO MAKE IT TO THE INTEREST OF EVERY PLANTER IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA TO USE THIS

First-Class, High-Grade, Standard Fertilizer.

EARLY MATURITY,

LARGE CROPS,

FINEST QUALITY.

This fertilizer has now been before this community for many years, and has become the most popular fertilizer on the market. It is extensively used throughout Virginia and North Carolina, and is well known and recommended by Planters and Farmers as a trustworthy high-grade article. The demand for it has steadily increased each year since its introduction, which is the best evidence of its value. We are receiving such full and hearty commendations of it from those of our patrons who used it last year, that we beg to ask your attention to extracts from some of those reports. We will only add that we GUARANTEE the Fertilizer offered this year to be in all respects equal to any heretofore sold, and we recommend it with fullest confidence.

Allison & Addison, Richmond, Virginia,

MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. H. Haizlip, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 18, 1881.—"I used the "Star Brand" *Complete Tobacco Manure* last year, which gave entire satisfaction. I put 100 pounds to the acre in the hill. My tobacco grew off finely and ripened well, without firing or spotting—cured yellow with little trouble. Consequently, I think it superior to any fertilizer I ever used."

Mr. J. F. Fare, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 21, 1881.—"Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* gave me entire satisfaction—best I ever used. Will use one or two tons this season."

Mr. Thomas J. Valentine, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 19, 1881.—"I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last year, and was well pleased with the result. It came up to my expectations in every respect. That for plant beds acted like a charm."

Mr. John M. Crews, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 20, 1881.—"I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last year. It did as well as any fertilizer I ever used. I have the best crop of tobacco that I have raised in ten years. The 'Star Brand' has given good satisfaction to all persons that have used it, so far as I have heard. It paid me seven dollars for every dollar's worth that I used."

Mr. W. L. Ragland, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 18, 1881.—"I have tried your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure*, and it gives satisfaction. I used about 300 pounds of your manure on one acre of land, and made about 900 lbs. of tobacco. I used it on old-field land."

Rev. T. S. Ring, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 20, 1881.—"I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for the past three years with good results. The last crop which I now have on hand has more fine yellow tobacco in it than any I have ever raised."

THERE IS NO GOOD REASON WHY COTTON SHOULD NOT BE RAISED EXTENSIVELY AND PROFITABLY IN ALL THE SOUTHERN HALF OF FORSYTH COUNTY, IT IS NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT.

Mr. J. W. Alspaugh, Forsyth Co., N. C., February 3, 1881.—"I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for two years past, and my tobacco was all that could be desired. The fault, if any, was that it grew too large; but it yellowed finely, and made a decided success."

Mr. S. A. Ogburn, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 27, 1881.—"Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* acted as well as, if not better, than any fertilizer I ever before used. My tobacco raised with it sold at a higher price than that of any previous year. I also made a good crop of oats, and a good stand of clover by the use of the 'Star Brand'."

Rev. T. H. Pegram, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 21, 1881.—"I used three bags of your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last spring on three acres of old-field pine just cleared. The result was good. I raised nearly 700 lbs. to the acre. It would have done better could I have gotten plants in good time, but notwithstanding the late planting, the tobacco ripened and yellowed well. It paid me very well."

Mr. John Sell, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 31, 1881.—"Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* acted splendidly for me last year, and I am highly pleased with it. I say without hesitation that it is the best fertilizer on our market, knowing this from experience and observation."

Mr. R. H. Linville, Forsyth Co., N. C., January 28, 1881.—"I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for two years, and, being so pleased with its action on my crop, intend to use it again this year. I have tried five other different fertilizers before using the 'Star Brand', and can say that none equaled it in the production of tobacco, making my crop ripen splendidly, which enabled me to cure successfully."

THE "STAR BRAND" COTTON MANURE HAS GIVEN BETTER RESULTS THAN ANY COTTON MANURE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Ransom Walker, Forsyth Co., N. C., February 8, 1881.—"I used the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure*, and am well pleased with it. I shall use it again this year."

Mr. W. L. Neal, Forsyth Co., N. C., February 1, 1881.—"I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for several years, and I believe it is all that is claimed for it. I expect to use it again this season."

Messrs. W. N. & S. L. Marshall, Forsyth Co., N. C., February 4, 1881.—"Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* has no equal. All it wants is a trial. We want no better.

Mr. Thomas W. Ingram, Forsyth Co., N. C., February 3, 1881.—"I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last year, and pronounce it the best I ever used. In fact, it has given perfect satisfaction. I used 100 pounds on corn, and it also gave satisfaction."

The mineral resources of Stokes are not yet fully known, but her capacity and ability to raise large crops of fine Tobacco are not questioned. The "Star Brand" Tobacco Manure has hundreds of true friends in that county, and they can rely upon the high standard being fully maintained in every particular. Indeed we believe the "Star Brand" is better this year than ever before.

Mr. Wm. Neal, Stokes Co., N. C., January 4, 1881.—I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for several years, and use from 200 to 250 lbs. per acre. It has given good satisfaction so far, and I prefer it to any other that I ever tried. I have used it for several years, and it has given satisfaction."

Mr. John Q. A. King, Stokes Co., N. C., January 23, 1881.—"Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* did well for me last year, and my neighbors all speak well of it, and say they want it this year. It is all you claim for it—the best on the market. We will use more this year than ever."

Mr. E. W. Culler, Stokes Co., N. C., January 24, 1881.—"I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for several years. It has acted well. It gives the plant a growth, and ripens up well. I use from 250 to 300 pounds to the acre. It has given me satisfaction."

Mr. S. M., Goff, Stokes Co., N. C., January 25, 1881.—"I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* on my tobacco crop fos the last four years. It has done well for me. I have recommended it to my neighbors, who are well pleased with its action."

Dr. A. J. Martin, Stokes Co., N. C., January 14, 1881.—"The 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* came up to my expectations in all particulars, giving entire satisfaction to myself and all my neighbors that have used it. It sustained its high reputation last year. It is with pleasure that I can recommend it to all tobacco growers."

Mr. A. M. Boyles, Stokes Co., N. C., January 23, 1881.—"Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* acted like a charm. I used 1,100 pounds on about thirty thousand hills. It grew off quickly and ripened early, and yellowed on the hill beautifully, I cured nearly nine barns, and got an excellent cure on all. It is the best fertilizer I ever used, and I expect to use it again this spring. I used it on my plant beds, and it did wonderfully well."

Mr. J. G. H. Mitchell, Stokes Co., N. C., February 1, 1881.—"I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* on my own crop and for my tenants, with very satisfactory results. It gives the tobacco an early start, and makes it mature early, giving the leaf the rich texture and body that is so desirable. I have no hesitation in saying that it suits our soil better than any other fertilizer in use here, and ranks highest with our best farmers."

Mr. H. C. Coe, Stokes Co., N. C., January 26, 1881.—"I used the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* in the drill. The tobacco grew off well and large. It yellowed finely on the hill, and still maintains its color. I am well pleased with it, so much so I will use it again this season."

Mr. J. Calvin Newsom, Stokes Co., N. C., February 4, 1881.—"The 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* used last year upon my farm, pleased me very well. It was applied on somewhat worn land, but the tobacco grew and matured remarkably well; other fertilizers used on the farm and nearly the same land, somewhat fresher, did not do as well as yours."

Mr. Samuel Martin, Stokes Co., N. C., February 12, 1881.—"I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for two crops, and it acted very well. I believe it is all you recommend it to be, and I expect to use it this year."

Mr. Milton Smith, Stokes Co., N. C., January 31, 1881.—"I have been using your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for the past two years and find that I like it very much better than any fertilizer I have yet used. I used the 'Star Brand' at the rate of about 200 pounds to the acre on thin, gray soil, and it produced from 750 to 800 pounds to the acre, yellowed well on the hill, and was of good body and fine texture."

Mr. B F. Bynum, Stokes Co., N. C., February 19, 1881.—"Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* has given general satisfaction to myself and neighbors. All who have used it are well pleased with results—having succeeded in raising fine tobacco, which yellowed on the hill."

IT IS SAID BY GOOD AUTHORITY THAT THE LANDS IN YADKIN COUNTY ARE AS WELL ADAPTED TO THE GROWTH OF FINE YELLOW TOBACCO AS ANY IN THE STATE, AND WE KNOW OF NO INSTANCE WHERE ANY FARMER WHO USED THE "STAR BRAND TOBACCO MANURE" AND WORKED HIS LAND PROPERLY THAT FAILED TO MAKE A GOOD CROP.

Major N. G. Hunt, Yadkin Co., N. C., January 30 1881. "I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last season to my entire satisfaction. Never raised better tobacco, both in quantity and texture, to the amount of land planted."

Mr. J. M. Speer, Yadkin Co., N. C., January 22, 1881. "I used four sacks of your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last year, and I am well pleased with it, and shall use it again this year. The tobacco ripened a uniform color, and was rich and waxy, and if it had been cured by a good curer, would have been a fine yellow tobacco."

Mr. W. H. Frith, Yadkin Co., N. C., February 21, 1881. "The 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* I used last year on my tobacco crop acted very satisfactorily. The tobacco grew large, ripened uniformly, yellowed on the hill, and cured easily of a rich orange color."

Mr. Asa Reaves, Yadkin Co., N. C., January 23, 1881. "The 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* bought of Hinshaw Brothers, Winston, last spring gave entire satisfaction."

Mr. Clingman Caudle, Yadkin Co., N. C., January 30, 1881. "I have used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* for the last two years. It is the best I ever used. I expect to use it next season on my tobacco crop. It starts the plant surest of any fertilizer I ever used."

Mr. J. S. Blackwell, Stokes Co., N. C., February 16, 1881. "I used 200 pounds of 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* to the acre last year, on a light gray soil, very thin land, and the tobacco grew off well, and was large and ripened well on the hill. I prefer it to any I have used for years."

Mr. H. C. Angel, Yadkin Co., N. C., February 3, 1881. "I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last spring, and was very well pleased with it. I think it is the best I ever used."

Mr. F. W. Poinderter, Yadkin Co., N. C., February 15, 1881. "The 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* I bought of you last spring gave perfect satisfaction. I shall use no other hereafter."

Mr. C. G. Barrett, Yadkin Co., N. C., January 7, 1881. "I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* this year and can recommend it to all planters for a quick growth and early maturity. It is the best manure for tobacco I have ever used."

By the large quantities of the "STAR BRAND COMPLETE MANURE" Iredell county uses on her Tobacco, Cotton and corn crops she recognizes the fact that it is profitable to use a good fertilizer. It is said that the finest crop of corn ever grown in Iredell county, on upland, was raised last year by her popular Sheriff, T. A. Watts. He applied about one hundred and fifty poundz to the acre in the hill.

Mr. J. G. Richardson, Iredell Co., N. C., January 28, 1881. "I am well pleased with the action of the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* used last season. The tobacco started to grow early, yellowed well, ripened early, cured well, a tough, waxy leaf. The land was new ground. A teaspoonful to each hill was the amount used. It was the finest piece of tobacco in this section. I prefer it to any other now used in this neighborhood."

Mr. F. G. Tharp, Iredell Co., N. C., January 24, 1881. "I have used several different brands of fertilizers last spring. I have used the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* with good results—none excelling it in quick growth. My tobacco grew fine, with good body and texture. I was well pleased with my crop in every respect except in ripening, owing to the excessive rains, it is excellent for plant beds."

ROCKINGHAM USES FERTILIZERS EXTENSIVELY ON HER TOBACCO CROPS, AND NO BRAND STANDS HIGHER IN THAT COUNTY THAN THE "STAR BRAND" WHICH HAS GIVEN UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Mr. Frank Hanes, Davidson Co., N. C., January 28, 1881. "I used the 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* on a part of my crop of tobacco last season, and was much pleased with the result, as there was a marked difference in the crop in favor of the part fertilized. That portion unfertilized was not more than half as good as the other. It is the best thing for plants I ever saw."

Mr. W. N. Thomas Davidson Co., N. C., February 12, 1881. "The 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* is a genuine fertilizer for tobacco. I tried it partly on new ground and partly on old field. The new ground was as nice as any man ever saw, as far as the fertilizer went. The quantity gave out before I was through. I have taken a delight in showing my neighbors and friends the great difference there was in the tobacco in growth and ripening. Every one was astonished that saw it."

Dr. J. M. Rothrock, Davidson Co., N. C., January 29, 1881. "I regard your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* preferable to any I have used in the field and on the plant bed. It makes fine, rich, tough, waxy tobacco. I would not plant tobacco without using a fertilizer. I am entirely satisfied with your 'Star Brand' *Complete Manure*."

Mr. W. A. Swicegood, Davidson Co., N. C., February 15, 1881. "I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last year, and am well pleased with the result. I only used two sacks, which made a crop that brought me $336.66. I intend using 5 sacks of the 'Star Brand' this year, believing it to be best fertilizer on the market."

The "STAR BRAND COTTON MANURE" has been used in Davidson county with equally as good results as the Tobacco Manure, and as both are staple, and made by the use of fertilizers, profitable crops in that county, we advise all the farmers to use nothing but the genuine "Star Brand" which always makes a crop where and whenever it is possible for a crop to be grown.

Mr. Robert H. Johnston, Rockingham Co., N. C., December 25, 1880. "I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* this year in the same field with other standard fertilizers with equally as good results. I consider it the best for fine, yellow tobacco that I have ever used. Shall use it again."

Mr. Z. S. Wall, Rockingham Co., N. C., December 8, 1880. "I used last year (1879) one sack of your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure*, and seeing that it was a good thing, I this year have used nearly 3 tons, and am highly pleased with it. The tobacco grew finely, and yellowed nicely on the hill."

Mr. J. F. Burton, Rockingham Co., N. C., January 12, 1881. "I used your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* last year, and find it to give entire satisfaction for tobacco and corn, and prefer it to any other."

Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald, Rockingham, Co., N. C., January 11, 1881. "The 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* bought of you last year acted well for me. In fact, it is the best guano I have used for several years. My tobacco grew fast and matured well, and my wheat is looking well after the tobacco crop."

Mr. James B. Minor, Rockingham Co., N. C., December 14, 1880. "Your 'Star Brand' *Complete Tobacco Manure* is all you claim for it. I used it on old field, and made as good, if not better tobacco than I have ever made with Peruvian."

This makes the fifth season we have sold the "STAR BRAND TOBACCO MANURE" in Winston, and in offering it this year we have no hesitation in saying it is the best Tobacco fertilizer yet made this is shown by the fact that we have retained nearly all our customers, and that our trade has grown so rapidly that last season we sold here several times as much of the "STAR BRAND" as all the other merchants put together sold of every other fertilizer. As further evidence, we ask you to examine the testimony of seventy-five of our farmers published above. We have several hundred certificates equally as strong which we cannot publish for want of space. We in addition to the above refer to more than two thousand farmers who bought of us and used the "STAR BRAND" on their crops last year. We could name many sales where the Tobacco raised with our fertilizer sold for fabulous prices, and to prove that the Tobacco raised with the "STAR BRAND" uniformly sells for higher prices than that raised from any other fertilizer we have only to ask you to observe closely the sales in our warehouses. Our prices are as low and terms as liberal as those of any first-class fertilizer. We believe that itis to your interest to buy the "STAR BRAND" TOBACCO MANURE for your Tobacco crop and the COTTON MANURE for your cotton crop. We will be pleased to sell you all you want for both crops this spring.

YOURS TRULY,

HINSHAW BROS.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1881.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Special Notice.—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the PRESS office. We can print as *cheap* as the *cheapest*.

—GRAY & MARTIN, Druggists, succeed MONTAGUE & GRAY and GRAY & WILSON.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CORPORATION OF SALEM,
April 12th, 1881.

Books for the registration of voters will be open daily at the Mayor's Office, from date until Saturday evening preceding the municipal election to be held in Salem, Monday, May 2nd, 1881.

Electors who have not heretofore registered in Salem may now do so.

All voters qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly of N. C., are entitled to registration.

J. F. SHAFFNER, *Mayor.*

GRAND POPULAR CONCERT.

Posters announcing a concert of the Salem Philharmonic Society are distributed over our towns. The programme embraces choice ballads, operatic airs, choruses, &c., in such variety that all tastes are sure to be pleased.

—New Moon next Thursday.

—The birds are using their vocal powers in the orchards and woodlands.

—Call at H. W. FRIES Store for gentlemens' Fine Shoes.

—Apple trees bloom profusely this year.

—Lieut. Geo. E. Pond, U. S. A., is at Salem Hotel on a visit to his family.

—Last Sunday and Monday were the warmest days of the season, so far.

—For your spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes, go to H. W. FRIES'.

—Registration Books open at the Mayor's office, until Saturday evening, —and don't you forget it.

—Stokes Court commences May 9th, Monday a week. Forsyth Court following week, commmencing Monday, May 16th.

—Rev. E. P. Greider, of Bethania, preached in the Moravian Church on Sunday morning last.

—Most of the shrubbery in yards and some young pines in the old fields have been killed by the severe winter.

—Lamps and all Lamp Goods at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

—The small plantation of Wm. A. Reich, advertised in the PRESS, was sold on Saturday for $750.

—Owing to the rather unsatisfactory prices for tobacco, a number of our farmers speak of experimenting with cotton.

—Beautiful goods for the ladies are displayad at Mrs. Douthit's and at J. Blickenderfer's Notion store.

—Those wishing to try our Teas can obtain samples free.

GRAY & MARTIN.

Rev. Eugene Leibert, of Nazareth, Pa., attended the Southern Moravian Synod, as delegate from the Northern Province. He was the guest of Rev. J. T. Zorn.

—The Salem Philharmonic Society will give a Concert in the chapel of Salem Academy, Thursday evening May 5th. Tickets for sale at Blickenderfer's Notion Store, Salem, and at Curtis' Book Store, Winston.

—The N. C. Press Association, to meet in Winston, will be tendered an invitation to spend an evening in the Female Acsdemy, where they will be entertained with recitations and music.

—The next Baptist meeting at New Friendship will be protracted and take place on the 1st Sunday in May. Rev. G. H. Harmon will be present.

—Lewis' White Lead at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—Rev. W. S. Bynun has resigned his position as pastor of St. Paul's church in Winston, and will take charge of the Episcopal congregation in Greensboro.

—The Salem Cornets will furnish the music at the next State Fair. The Cornets always give satisfaction wherever they go. Give the Fair the best and latest you have.

—The bursting of the pipes in the boiler of Messrs. Fries Cotton Mill was more serious than first thought and necessitates a new boiler, which was ordered by telegraph, and will be put in operation in a week or two.

—Paints and Oils, a full line at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—Gus Rich, Prestidigitator showed to good houses at Clemmonsville, 18th., Farmington 19th and 20th, Thomasville 25th and 26th. Billed for Salisbury, Lexington and High Point.

—Maj. Robert Bingham, and our young friend Glenn Williams, will accept thanks for invitation to the joint debate of the Kalisthenic and Polemic Societies of Bingham School, Mebaneville.

—Municipal Election next Monday in Salem, Winston and Kernersville. We hope to see a full vote at this election, as the Mayor and Commissioners always feel better when elected by a large and decided vote.

—A pleasant Sunday School meeting was held at Pleasant Fork Meeting-House, on Saturday before Easter. Dr. Hammond delivered his well known lecture on Romanism to a large audience. The Salem Amateur Cornets supplied the music.

—Lithia Water for sale by the gallon at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—On Thursday last, Lilia Cash, daughter of the late Dr. Cash, aged four years was placed on the train in charge of the conductors, destined for Minneapolis, Minnesota. Friends here found the child an excellent home in the far west. The mother, being in delicate health, was unable to give the advantages offered by this opportunity, accepted the home offered her little one. The parting, though painful, was for the best.

—Hamilton Shepperd, Esq., formerly of this vicinity, is in town on a business visit, connected with new Railroad projects. Mr. Shepperd is well and favorably known here, and his many friends will be pleased to see him. President Barbour and numerous railroad men from this State and South Carolina were in town on Tuesday and Wednesday.

—Rev. James Hall was introduced as the regular pastor of Friedberg Moravian Church, on Sunday last, by Rev. C. L. Rights. We wish brother Hall success in his career as pastor of the most flourishing of our country congregations. Rev. J. T. Zorn, of this place, and Rev. Eugene Leibert, of Nazareth Hall, Pa., were present on the interesting occasion. Rev. Mr. Liebert visited Bathabara and Bethania on Monday last, and returned home on Tuesday eveniug. He seemed well pleased with his first Southern visit, and we only regret that his stay among us was so short.

—Fullest line of Toilet Articles and Perfumery in the towns at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

—The meeting of the Young Men's Christian Union was held on Monday evening. The exercises were composed of reading scripture lessons, singing, etc. Prof. Wurreschke, commenced his scientific lectures before the Society, on Monday evening, with electrical experiments. We hope the society will be built up and strengthened into a vigorous association for good among our young men.

FINE SHOES.

Just received the largest stock of FINE SHOES, ever brought to this market,—all Ziegler Brothers manufacture.

Also a large line of Carpet samples.

H. W. FRIES.

—Col. Yates exhibited to us on Monday evening, a very neat and satisfactory off-hand railroad map drawn by Capt. Andrews. The map is intended for President Barbour of the Va. and N. C. Midland Railroad, and shows the advantages of the projected railroad through this section to Mooresville, and through South Carolina, to connect with main Southern lines in Georgia.

—We are unable in this issue to give a full account of the meeting of Directors of the North Carolina Midland Railroad, as it is still in session as we go to press, Wednesday afternoon. We have the assurance that the road will be built and work commenced at an early day.

Large and influential delegations from several important towns in South Carolina have attended this meeting and liberal offers have been made to induce the extension of the road through South Carolina and probably to Atlanta, Ga.

Statesville too is coming to the front and centre, sending a proffer of aid that overtops anything heretofore coming from that quarter. They wish the road to diverge at Mocksville towards Statesville and Lincolnton instead of Mooresville.

The meeting is enthusiastic and we hope to give a full account next week.

—Internal Revenue Collections, Fifth District, for the week ending Saturday, April, 23, 1881 :—

Monday .	$1,303 78
Tuesday.	1,855 30
Wednesday	2,458 93
Thursday	2,543 58
Friday	1,996 85
Saturday	1,729 70
Total.	$12,888 14

Moravian Synod.

This body assembled on Thursday last, Rev C L Rights in the Chair, and J T Lineback Secretary. The following delegates appeared and took their seats.

Ministers—Revs C L Rights, Dr E Rondthaler, E P Greider, R P Lineback, Jas Hall.

LAY DELEGATES—*Salem*—Rev L B Wurreschke, Dr J W Hunter, Dr H T Bahnson, Dr J F Shaffner, Dr N S Seiwers, A A Spaugh, J G Sides, J T Lineback, C T Pfohl, J W Fries.

Bethabara—O J Lehman, (absent.) Edgar Lineback, Solomon Pfaff.

Bethabara—Theodore T Hine.

Friedberg—Sam'l Woosely, Sam'l Tesh, Traugott Spach, Eli Sides, John Burke.

Friedland—John F McCuistan.

Kernersville—Robah Kerner.

New Philadelphia—Alex Mack.

Macedonia—not represented.

Various reports were read and adopted.

Rev. Eugene Leibert was welcomed as the representative of the Northern Province.

Tribute of Respect to the late Rev. Byron Spaugh was adopted by the Synod. Rev. Dr. Rondthaler and Rev. Eugene Leibert pronounced eulogies on the deceased brother.

Delegates to the Northern Synod are Rev. Dr. Rondthaler and Dr. J. F. Shaffner.

The main, and indeed the only very important proposition before the Synod was the union of the Northern and Southern Districts of the American province of the Moravian Church. After some discussion, a vote was taken on three separate days, and the union measure was carried unanimously. The vote on the first day was against the union; but, upon consideration, several brethren changed their votes, giving the required three-fourths, and was made unanimous on the two last ballots,

The Southern Province will hereafter be known as Wachovia District, and will be entitled to representation in the gen-Synod, and hold its District Conferences whenever necessary.

All existing contracts are to remain in force until expiration.

A resident District Finance Committee will have charge of finances and property of the District.

The union in force whenever adopted by the General Synod, unless corporate changes may be necessary which will postpone action until meeting of Legislature.

The Synod adjourned on Saturday last after a session of three days.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Salem, N. C., from April 20th, 1880, to April 20th, 1881 :

1880—April 20th.

To cash in Treasury, ...$149,79
" Taxes of 1879 collected, 43.47
" One-half of Fines collected, ... 46.25
" Contributions of S. F. A. 50.00
" Timber and Chairs sold, 6.32
" Borrowed of Geo Hege, 650.00
" Taxes levied for 1880, 3,696.73
" " unlisted collected, 12.65 — 4,655.21

CREDITS.

By cash paid Leigh damage suit, ...2,052.38
" " paid for street w'k including new culvert, ...1,264.35
" " paid Police service, 429.96
" " paid Rent of hall, interests, &c.....155.75
" " paid for lamps and oil for lighting,....168.12
" " paid Street Com'r, 100.00
" " paid Sec'y & Treas. 100.00
" " assessed but not liable,..... 33.42
" Taxes of Fire Co., remitted over and under age,.....194.40
" Unpaid taxes,.....125.48
" Cash in Treasury,.....31.35 —4.655.21

INDEBTEDNESS.

Timothy Vogler, old note, 600.00
George Hege, new note, 6.50.00
J. F. Shaffner, ballance on advances for work, 145.00 —1,395.95

The undersigned Committee appointed to examine and audit accounts of L. N. Clinard, Secretary and Treasurer, have examined his statements and vouchers and find them correct, as summarized within.

J. W. FRIES,
C. H. FOGLE,
C. S. HAUSER. } Com.

Salem, N. C., April 21, 1881.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR MAY is full of good things. The contents comprise a beautiful steel plate designed by Darley, representing a scene in Dickens' "Great Expectations," with splendid fashion plates, short stories, etc. And all through this old favorite there runs a pure and elevated tone. Any of our readers who do not take the Lady's Book can be supplied, promptly, by leaving their orders at this office. We will furnish our own paper and the Lady's Book for the low price of $3 per annum. The pubishers agree to start a subscription with any month you may select.

FOR SALE—2 Walnut Cupboards—one large for kitchen, and one three cornered, with upper part glass. One Poplar Bookcase, one Rocking Chair, six Parlor Chairs.

Apply early to EUG. A. BONER.

Salem, March 23, 1881.

—Why men allow themselves to suffer and their noble Horse? when Kendall's Spavin Cure applied properly will remove all suffering from man and beast. See adv't.

MARRIED.

In the Moravian Church in this place on Wednesday evening, of last week at 8.30 p. m., by Rev. Dr. Rondthaler, Mr. HENRY E. FRIES to Miss ROSA E. MICKEY. The church was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers. The ceremony was performed under a canopy of evergreens. A beautiful oval bouquet of Callalilies and other bright greenhouse plants, was surmounted with the monogram of bride and groom. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of relatives and friends of the happy couple. Mr. Fries and lady left on Thursday morning train for a northern tour. The PRESS tenders congratulations, a pleasant wedding trip, and long life and happiness.

—At the residence of the bride's father, by Isham Reagan, Esq., Miss RETTA JOHNSON to Mr. JOHN VEACH, all of Davidson.

DIED.

On the 20th, inst., near Salem Chapel in this county, Mr. EDWARD MARSHALL.

In Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday last rather suddenly, ORVILLE RAPER, son of W. M. Raper of Teaguetown in Davidson county.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.** For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers** and **singers** use them to clear and strengthen the **Voice.** Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 30 to $1 50
Wheat, (red) " "	1 15 to 1 30
Corn, per bushel,	60 to 65
Oats, " "	50 to 60
Rye, " "	90 to 1 06
Barley, per bush	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	3 00 to 3 75
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	00 to 00
Peas, (white,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (white,) " "	00 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 00
Pork,	6 to 7
Country Meat, (hog round,)	8 to 09
" Hams'	10 to 12
Green Apples per bushel,	00 to 0 00
Eggs, per dozen,	10 to 00
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	5 to 0
Beeswax, " "	20 to 29
Flax Seed, per bushel,	80 to 0 90
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	60 to 0 75
Potatoes, sweet, " "	50 to 75
Cabbage, per pound,	1½ to 2
Chickens, per dozen,	1 50 to 2 00
Hay, per hundred	50 to 55
Fodder, per hundred bdls,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs,	00 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

[CORRECTED BY A. B. GORRELL.]

Winston, N. C., April 27th, 1881.

Breaks are very large this week—in fact the town is full of wagons. Prices so far, have not given way, except perhaps the medium bright wrappers and medium leaf are a shade lower. All desirable stock is selling at satisfactory prices.

Great care should be taken at this season of the year to market tobacco in good keeping order.

Lugs Common Green	3 00 to 3 75
" " Red	4 00 to 4 50
" Good	4 75 to 6 00
Smokers, common red	4 50 to 5 50
" " bright	6 00 to 7 00
" good	7 50 to 9 00
" fine	9 50 to 11 00
" fancy	12 00 to 15 00
Cutters, thin, bright leaf	10 00 to 16 00
Leaf, common green	5 00 to 6 50
" " red	6 00 to 8 00
" good, waxy red	9 00 to 12 00
Wrappers Common dark	7 00 to 10 00
" Good, red	10 00 to 14 00
" com., mahoghany,	12 00 to 15 00
" good, rich, "	16 00 to 20 00
" fine	25 00 to 40 00
" common bright	15 00 to 18 00
" good	25 00 to 35 00
" fine	40 00 to 45 00
" fancy	50 00 to 55 00 to 60 00
Good, rich, sweet, colory fillers	11 00 to 16 00
Blackberries,	0 to 00
Whorttleberries	0 to 00
Dried Cherries	0 to 00
Dried Apples	0 to 00

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. **Take no other.**

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

To J. D. MARION—a non-resident: You will take notice that the following summons has been issued against you, viz:

FORSYTH COUNTY—In the Superior Court.

Martha J. Marion, Plaintiff, Against J. D. Marion, Defendant. } Summons for Relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

TO THE SHERIFF OF FORSYTH COUNTY:—GREETING.

You are hereby commanded to summon J. D. Marion, the Defendant above named, if he be found in your County, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-House, in Winston, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1881, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, on or before the 3rd day of the next term thereof, and let the said Defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint, during said term, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Herein fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 10th day of March, 1881.

C. S. HAUSER,
Cl'k Superior Court Forsyth County

No. 10 6w.

THE BEST OF ALL
LINIMENTS
FOR MAN AND BEAST.

For more than a third of a century the **Mexican Mustang Liniment** has been known to millions all over the world as the only safe reliance for the relief of accidents and pain. It is a medicine above price and praise—**the best of its kind.** For every form of external pain the

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment is without an equal.

It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone—making the continuance of pain and inflammation impossible. Its effects upon Human Flesh and the Brute Creation are equally wonderful. The Mexican

MUSTANG

Liniment is needed by somebody in every house. Every day brings news of **the agony of an awful scald or burn** subdued, of **rheumatic martyrs** restored, or a **valuable horse or ox saved** by the healing power of this

LINIMENT

which speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as

Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease. It heals without scars.

For the BRUTE CREATION it cures **Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Thrush, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.**

The **Mexican Mustang Liniment** always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

THE BEST OF ALL
LINIMENTS
FOR MAN OR BEAST.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

JOHN SAUL'S CATALOGUE

Of New, Rare and Beautiful

PLANTS FOR 1881,

Will be ready in February, with a colored plate. It is full in really good and beautiful plants,—New Dracenas, new Crotons, new Roses, new Pelargoniums, etc., with a rich collection of fine foliage and other green-house and hot-house plants, well grown and at low prices. Free to all my customers; to others. 10 cts., or a plain copy free. Catalogues of seeds, roses, fruit trees, etc., gratis.

JOHN SAUL,
Washington, D. C.

BUY PACIFIC GUANO,

A FERTILIZER OF GUARANTEED UNIFORM COMPOSITION

For Raising Fine Yellow Tobacco.

TOBACCO RAISED BY THIS FERTILIZER IS NOTICEABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES,

Rapid Growth--Good Size--Waxy Leaf

This Fertilizer does not Fire the Plant, and is a good Preventive of Fly on Plant Beds.

FOR SALE BY

REED BROS.,

Near Depot, Winston, N. C. Dealers in General Merchandise.

Mar 24 2 mos

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE

PAIN KILLER

A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY

For Internal and External Use,

Is a SURE CURE for all the Diseases for which it is recommended, and is ALWAYS PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

It is a **sure and quick remedy** for **COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CHILLS,** and similar troubles; affords *instant relief in the most malignant forms* of **DIPHTHERIA,** and is **the best known remedy** for **RHEUMATISM** and **NEURALGIA.**

THE OLDEST, BEST, AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN FAMILY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

It has been used with such wonderful success *in all parts of the world* for **CRAMPS, CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,** and all **BOWEL COMPLAINTS,** *that it is considered an unfailing cure for these diseases.*

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS' CONSTANT USE IN ALL COUNTRIES AND CLIMATES.

It is **RECOMMENDED** by **Physicians, Missionaries, Ministers, Managers of Plantations, Work-Shops,** and **Factories, Nurses in Hospitals**—in short, by **Everybody everywhere** who has ever given it a trial.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT.

It should always be used for **Pain in the Back and Side,** and *brings speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of **Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, Scalds,** etc.

NO FAMILY CAN SAFELY BE WITHOUT IT. It will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills, and its price brings it within the reach of all. It is sold at **25c. 50c.** and **$1.00** a bottle, and can be obtained from all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.
Proprietors.

New York Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper is constantly increasing. It contains all the leading news of the Daily Herald and is arranged in handy departments. The

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embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

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are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

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embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the home

THE FARM DEPARTMENT

of the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

THE HOME,

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the WEEKLY HERALD will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

SKILLED LABOR

are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

SPORTING NEWS at home and abroad, together with a Story every week, a Sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the WEEKLY HERALD, which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time. THE NEW YORK HERALD, IN A WEEKLY FORM, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Address NEW YORK HERALD,
Broadway and Ann St., New York.

SPRING OPENING.

NEW GOODS. REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

JUST RECEIVED at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

for the Spring and Summer of 1881, which will be sold cheap for cash.

All are invited to call.

MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT.

Salem, N. C., April, 1, 1881.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW

Fall and Winter Goods, 1880.

HINSHAW BROTHERS,

(Big Star Sign, Shallow Ford Street,)

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, General Merchandise, Guano,

Grass Seeds, Fertilizers and Country Produce.

ONE of our firm has just returned from New York, Boston and other Northern cities and we now offer the trade a much larger stock than we ever before had, consisting in part of

20 Cases of Prints,	40 Pieces Oil Cloth,	Cross Cut Hand & Wood Saws
5 " of Dress Goods,	50 Bags Coffee,	3,000 lbs. Sole Leather.
5 " of Bleached Domestic,	25 Barrels Sugar,	500 lbs. Upper Leather.
	25 Cheese,	Files, Locks, Hinges Butts, Screws,
2 " of Flannel,	25 Buckets Candy,	
2 " of Linsey,	30 Boxes Soap,	Hames, Traces and Collars,
5 Bales Blankets and Quilts.	50 Barrels Syrups,	2,000 lbs Pots, Skillets, Ovens and Lids.
3 " Ticking,	20 Grosses Snuff,	
2 " Drilling,	Tinware of every description	20,000 lbs. Meat and Lard,
10 " Plaids,	Big stock Paints & Medicines	1,000 Bags Salt,
20 " Sheeting,	25 Cases Hats,	500 Bushels Clover, Orchard and other Grass Seeds,
15 Cases Jeans, Cassimeres & Cloth,	200 " Shoes and Boots,	
	40 Pkg,s Crockery and Glassware,	40 doz. Buckets and Tubs.
20 doz. Mens' white Shirts and Drawers,	100 Kegs Cut Nails.	30 " Brooms,
	20 " Horse & Mule Shoes,	30 Coils Rope,
15 " Mens' and Ladies' Merino Shirts and Drawers.	25 Boxes Horse Shoe Nails.	200 Oak Kegs,
	15 doz. Shovels, Spades and Forks,	5 Barrels Coal Oil,
500 Shawls and Ladies' Cloaks		2 " Linseed Oil,
Immense Stock of Notions of all kinds.	15 dozen Axes,	2,000 lbs Lewis' White Lead,
	2,000 doz. Coats' Spool Cotton	250 Trunks, Valises & Satchels
		65 Grindstones & fixtures.

School Books, Blank Books and Stationery.

1,000 Pairs Winchester, Va., SHOES and BOOTS. All warranted. None better. Complete assortment of FRIES' JEANS, GEORGIA JEANS and Holston Woolen Mills, ALL WOOL CASSIMERES. All sold at FACTORY PRICES. Our stock of ALPACAS and DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS is very large. We have recently added a

Clothing Department

TO OUR STOCK, AND NOW OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW LINE OF

Over Coats and 200 Suits for Men & Boys,

at bottom prices. We will sell our clothing as low as we can afford and have only one price for it. Our goods are bought right and will be

SOLD AT A SMALL PROFIT.

We defy competition in both stock and prices. Country merchants will find our

Wholesale Department Unequalled.

Our trade has increased more rapidly than that of any other house in Winston and we intend to keep it growing. We are thankful for past patronage and ask everybody to come and see us.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR BRAND"

Compete Manures are the best for Wheat, Corn & Tobacco.

N. H. MEDEARIS, of Forsyth,
THOS. H. PEGRAM, Jr., of Winston,
J. W. MARTIN, of Davie,
W. H. BYNUM, of Stokes,
J. M. MARTIN, of Stokes,
W. T. POINDEXTER, of Yadkin,
Respectfully,

Are with us as Salesmen, and invite their friends and acquaintances to call and see them.

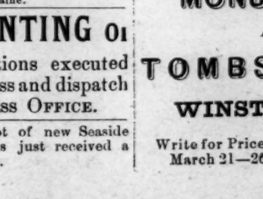
28,8180. **HINSHAW BROTHERS.**

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL



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Insurable Property,

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☞ Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. ☜

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THE LEADING COMPANY OF THE WORLD

Assets, over - - $30,000,000.

Total Claims Paid, SEVENTY MILLON DOLLARS

New York Office, 45 William Street.

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Agent for Salem, Winston and vicinity.

GOLD Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home overnight. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages in the business fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

NEW BOOKS.—A lot of new Seaside Library publications just received a the Salem Bookstore.

I. W. DURHAM,

PRACTCAL

Marble-Worker

AND DEALER IN

MONUMENTS

AND

TOMBSTONES.

WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.

March 21—26-12—1 year.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

JONES

35 COMPLETE DEPARTMENTS.

PERSONAL AND HOUSEKEEPING OUTFITS FURNISHED.

Silks and Satins, Dress Goods, Millinery, Domestics, Linens, Suits and Cloaks, Boys' Suits, Fancy Goods, Underwear, Laces.

JONES

Eighth Avenue Eighth Avenue AND Nineteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, New York.

JONES

Shoes, Upholstery, Furniture, Lace Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, Etc. Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Refrigerators, House Furnishing Goods.

Mail Order Department a Specialty.

Prompt attention to all requests. Unequalled inducements to out of town residents.

Samples sent free. Catalogues sent to any address.

JONES 9th Ave. cor. 19th St., New York City. JONES

$25 PREMIUM.

GET THE BEST.

Turner's Patent Evaporator.

A PREMIUM OF $25 will be given the farmer who produces the greatest quantity of sugar from syrup made by Turner's Patent Evaporator, from one acre of seed cane, grown in North Carolina. Ten pounds to be exhibited at the next annual State Fair at Raleigh.

Turner's Patent Evaporator has been in use for two years, and is highly recommended by farmers and others who have used it. The following certificate speaks for itself:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY CO., } January 18th, 1881.

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have used the Turner Evaporator for the past year and find it to be a perfect success.

It has advantages that no other evaporator has:

1st. The fire can be regulated without any danger of risk of burning or scorching the molasses.

2nd. The arrangement is such that you can regulate the flow of juice and discharge of finished syrup with such accuracy as not to endanger the syrup from its having tinge of scorch or dark drugy appearance.

3rd. It facilitates the labor so very much that one hand can attend to the Evaporator and do good work; besides many other advantages that I have neither time or space here to enumerate.

REV. J. J. SETLIFF.

P. S. I made syrup from the early Amber Cane that actually commenced the process of granulation on the Evaporator.

J. J. S.

For further information, call on or address, W. E. TURNER, Dalton, N. C. or B. TURNER, Bethanina, N. C.

March 3, 1881—8-6m.

CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.

All kinds of fruit trees and small fruit plants at unusually low rate, prices and descriptions sent free. Address N. W. CRAFT.

Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.

A. N. ZEVELY,

ON F. STREET,

WASHINGTON, - - D. C

(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)

Attends to business before any of the Departments. Collections, etc.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. READ PROOF BELOW.

From a Prominent Physician.

Washingtonville, Ohio, June 17th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—Reading your advertisement in Turf, Field and Farm, of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse which had been lame from spavin eighteen months, I sent to you for a bottle by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and enlargement and a large splint from another horse, and both horses are to-day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me one hundred dollars.

Respectfully yours, H. A. BERTOLETT, M.D.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 18th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I have a very fine mare that has had a bone spavin far a long time. I tried every thing man could devise to cure it but all in vain and was about to give it up when a friend of mine in this city came to me and recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure which I tried with grand results, removing that bone clear and clean and then I sent 25 cents to you for one of your illustrated Horse Books and I think there is no better book printed on the horse and his diseases. I have taken great interest in it and have since sold 18 copies for you to my neighbors and will try and do what good I can by getting them for others.

Yours truly, G. W. MILLER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE ON HUMAN FLESH.

Bakersfield, Vt., Dec. 23, 1879.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment, "Kendall's Spavin Cure," in the spring of 1862 I slipped on the ice and sprained my limb at the knee joint. I was very lame and at times suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April 1878 I began to think I would be a cripple for life; but having some of "Kendall's Spavin Cure" thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle, and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you and would recommend "Kendall's Spavin Cure" to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism.

Yours truly, Mrs. J. BOUTELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and

SUNDAY READING.

How to Grow Beautiful.

Persons may outgrow disease and become healthy by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitutions, By moderate and daily exercise men may become active and strong in limb and muscle. But to grow beautiful, how? Age dims the luster of the eye, and pales the roses in beauty's cheek, while crow-feet, and furrows, and wrinkles, and lost teeth, and gray hairs, and bald head and tottering limbs, and limping feet, most sadly mar the human form divine. But dim as the eye is, as pallid and sunken as may be the face of beauty, and frail and feeble that once strong, erect and manly body, the immortal soul, just fledging its wings for its home in heaven, may look out through those faded windows as beautiful as the dew-drops of a summer's morning, as melting as the tear that glistens in affection's eye—by growing kindly, by cultivating sympathy with all human kind; by cherishing forbearance toward the foibles and follies of our race, and feeding day by day on that love of God and man which lifts us from the brute and makes us akin to the angles. This is the secret of growing beautiful—beautiful in the sight of heaven and in the eyes of our fellows; and this is one of the great secrets of health, for an even kindliness of nature has much to do with maintaining a healthy condition of body.

Seeing in a Fog.

A friend of ours last March, sailing down the coast, came on deck one morning to find the air pervaded by a fog so thick as to shut off the vision for even a few yards from the steamer. He had been aware during the night of a peculiar vigilance and activity on board, and ascertained that the fog had lasted since the previous evening. On inquiring of the captain concerning their whereabouts, he was told that they had passed Cape Hatteras in the night. "How did you know that? could you see the light?" "Oh, no, not in a fog like this!" "Well, you certainly could take no observations without a star in sight?" "No, but we have other ways of seeing where we are than those you have mentioned." "How?" "By the lead. Our soundings told us when we were off the Cape and when we had passed it."

The spiritual have other means of seeing than what we call our sight. They see by the lead. That lead is faith. All distinctively Christian seamanship consists in the use of this "vision and faculty divine." There are nights when the heavens seemed walled above our heads, and no light shines from the shore, when through the moaning and midnight seas we have to pass the stormy and perilous crisis of our life. But we go on, sounding the very depths that encompass and emperil us, and find in the rocks and shoals themselves our chart and our security. For we walk by faith, not by sight.—*Intelligencer.*

Religious Notes.

The rulers of the Adventists in Michigan have forbidden life insurance.

The Pope has appealed to the Russian government for amnesty for the Catholic bishops and priests exiled to Siberia.

The next Episcopal church congress is to meet in Providence, R. I., by invitation o. Bishop Clarke, on Tuesday, October 25.

The Rev. W. M. Thayer says that a man who drinks wine is thereby prejudiced to such an extent that he is disqualified for translating the Bible.

Dean Church's memorial asking for toleration for ritualism in the Church of England has received the signatures of no fewer than 3,538 clergymen.

The 1,743,000 members of the Methodist Episcopal church raised last year, for benevolent and congregational purposes, the sum of $13,552,045, which is about $8 for each member and probationer.

Although England territorially is but little larger than the State of New York, it has thirty-two bishoprics, and the larger dioceses are being divided.

A queer prayer is reported as having been made by a Unitarian minister at the installation of his successor: "O, God, we pray Thee to save our young brother from the heartache, and from the headache, and from the stomachache!"

Forty-five years ago the Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Andover, wrote that he could remember the time when he could count up forty intemperate ministers at no great distance from his home. Ministers who suffer themselves to fall under the power of intoxicating drinks are now very scarce.

The Methodist Missionary society reports at its foreign mission stations, 26,702 members and 8,807 probationers, a gain of 1,031 members and a loss of 864 probationers. The value of missionary property is $1,600,000, against which there is an indebtedness of $325,000.

The statistics of the Methodist Episcopal church, shortly to be issued, will show that there are ninety-four annual conferences, an increase of three; 12,096 itinerant preachers, an increase of 460, and 1,742,922 members and probationers, a gain of 43,318. There were 59,330 adult and 58,535 infant baptisms, there being a decrease of 3,888 adult baptisms. The total of benevolent collections was $947,158, a gain of $102,410.

The largest Baptist church on the continent of Europe is at Memel, on the Baltic Sea, in the extreme northeastern corner of Prussia. At the beginning of 1876 it had a membership of 2,780, but five other churches have been constituted from it, reducing the membership to 1,170. The Baptists of St. Petersburg formerly belonged to it, but they were dismissed last September to form a church in their own city.

Bungs.

The bung is a homely device, lacking altogether the symmetry of an obelisk and having little even of the grace which corks often possess. But wherever liquids are contained in casks or barrels there must the bung be also.

It is almost impossible to estimate the quantity of bungs made and used annually, but the number is well up in the millions. They are made of wood well-seasoned, and are cut by machinery which is patented. In no country are so many bungs made as in the United States, for nowhere else are the woods which are used so plentiful. Oak, hickory, spruce and pine are among the varieties utilized, and the bung factories are scattered about the country in the neighborhoods where the woods used are found. By cutting the bungs before shipping the cost of transporting the waste material is saved. A great many bungs for beer casks are sent both to Germany and England from this country, not because they are better, but because they are cheaper than those made abroad. Bungs are cut by peculiar and ingenious machinery, which works against the grain of the wood, tapering the bung with the grain. In many cases the taper is made but slight in the cutting, and then the bung is submitted to a powerful compression to increase the taper

Tea gowns are made of the most costly brocades and gauzes enriched with silver, gold and steel threads, and trimmed with laces, fringes and tassels to match.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

A correspondent of the *Michigan Medical News* cites two instances which tend to show that door and window screens protect the inmates of houses provided with them from malaria. It is certainly a precaution worth trying by those compelled to live in malarial districts.

The silk industries in the United States last year gave employment to 34,440 operatives, who were paid an aggregate of $9,107,835 in wages. Census office returns show that the total value of finished silk goods produced in this country during the year was nearly $35,000,000, and the capital invested $19,000,000.

The price of voters must be rather high in some parts of England, if one may judge from the figures given in a recent parliamentary return. Mr. W. W. Wynn, who stood as a conservative for the representation of Montgomeryshire, spent no less than $73,000, or at the rate of $33 for every vote he received—and then he didn't get enough to elect him.

Peace is far from the minds of the European powers, if we may judge by the condition of things in the immense Krupp gun-works in Germany. These factories are in a state of feverish activity. The numerous buildings have received more additions, the army of employes has been increased and work is carried on day and night. The next country to have an order filled is Roumania, for which 100 field guns, with complete accouterments, have been in process of manufacture. Greece will come next with 700 field pieces, completely equipped. Next in order is Sweden, with fifty field guns, Holland with 120, and Italy with 400 siege guns.

Arizona, like all the Territories, has become heartily tired of the colonial system of government, and is moving in the matter of obtaining statehood. The house of representatives has passed a bill calling a convention to meet in January, 1882, which convention is to frame a State constitution to be submitted to the people at the general election in 1882. The census showed that in June Arizona's total population numbered 40,441, including 1,630 Chinese, two Japanese and 3,493 Indians and half-breeds. The showing, it will be seen, is not favorable for admission, but the Territory is rapidly filling up, and its early future is full of bright promise.

The Winter palace in St. Petersburg figures extensively in the Nihilistic plots. The palace is an imposing pile upon the left bank of the Neva. Rastulli was the designer of the structure. The Winter palace occupies the site, which, in the time of Peter the Great, was the property of his high admiral, Count Afraxin, who by his will left it to Peter II. After her coronation at Moscow the Empress Anna lived there for a time, but in about the middle of the last century it was pulled down and the erection of a palace begun. It was completed in the reign of Catherine. In 1837 it was burned to the ground; but in less than two years the palace, as it now stands, was finished. It is about eighty feet in height and more than 450 feet in length.

A record of adventurous villainy just about black enough to furnish the basis for a novel of the blood and thunder type has been made by four brothers named Killian in Southwestern Missouri. Each of them "killed his man" in the most fiendish manner conceivable, and the youngest of the four, who avowedly committed murder for no other reason than to equal his brothers, has recently been sent to the Missouri penitentiary for life. One of the others was shot by the avengers of his victim, but two of the four escaped all justice. That part of the country in which these crimes were committed was once the home of outlawry, but capital and honorable labor have carried thither a degree of civilization fatal to the peaceful pursuit of such villainy.

There lies in the treasury at Washington to-day $1,400,000 of unclaimed interest on government bonds. This sum is getting larger every day. This seems strange, but it is true. This vast sum of money, or much of it, can be drawn by simply applying for it by whoever is entitled to it and has the registered bond on which the interest is due and not paid. There are thousands of persons who have bought bonds and not knowing how to get the interest on them prefer to lose the same rather than to expose the fact that they have the bonds. Others have interest due them and actually forget the fact, and it lies in the treasury vaults waiting for them to apply for it. Should one of the clerks of the bond division inform a person to whom interest is due of the fact, and the same be discovered, he would be instantly discharged.

Beer suddenly killed a healthy young man named James Little, at Canton, Ohio. While holding a glass of beer to his lips at his boarding-house he was attacked by a violent fit of gasping for breath, his head hanging down on his breast. The inmates of the room took him outside into the fresh air, after which he reclined on some old carpet in the summer kitchen, and in a few moments was a corpse. A post-mortem was held by the coroner and a doctor. They reported all the organs in unimpaired condition. The mode of death was decidedly unusual. The cold beer which he drank partly paralyzed the stomach, and before the beer became of a proper temperature to be absorbed into the system it began to ferment, causing a formation of carbonic acid gas. The gas gradually overpowered the heart, lungs, and brain, and paralyzed the entire nervous system, producing death.

A new branch of burglary has been opened in Chicago. A young lady went into a dentist's shop to have five teeth extracted. Having put her under the influence of gas or ether, he drew fifteen teeth from her upper jaw. She sued the dentist for damages. He pleaded the teeth all needed pulling. She denied this, but as the dentist had the teeth she could not prove her case, and the dentist would not produce them in court. Therefore the jury, evidently thinking that the dentist knew better than the young woman whether she needed the teeth or not, disagreed, and she could not recover. Like the sailor who, during a battle, threw the live man overboard in spite of his cries, because he had been told that the man was dead, the young woman was not considered trustworthy authority on the state of her own teeth. Hers, it appears, was not the only instance. Several persons have been subject to the same involuntary dental bereavement in the same establishment, with a view to compelling the victims to buy false teeth.

Our signal service system, which has already achieved such marked triumphs, is to enter a new field. Under an act of Congress appropriating $25,000 for the purpose, and in conformity with the scheme adopted last year at the Hamburg International Convention of Geographers, for encircling the Arctic basin with meteorological stations at select points a scientific post is to be established at Lady Franklin bay, in latitude eighty-one degrees forty minutes north, at which observations will be carried out continuously, without regard to weather. Lady Franklin bay is selected as the site of operations chiefly because it commands very valuable observational facilities, with a secure harbor where a ship is protected from the heavier drift-ice, and game, including musk oxen, may be found in considerable quantities. An exchange thinks the advantage to our signal service of extending the chain of meteorological stations over the frozen frontiers of the continent, and extending our knowledge of the polar phenomena and climate which affect the meteorology of the United States, will undoubtedly be very great. "Decisive scientific results in that region," as the New York *Herald* remarks, "are attainable only through a series of synchronous expeditions whose combined data reveal the conditions prevailing over a large portion of the circumpolar area," and the United States has a larger interest than any other country in the discovery of the key to these secrets of nature near the pole which have so long defied solution.

A few trustworthy statistics would be of the greatest assistance in coming to any conclusion as to the condition and prospects of Russia just now. Anything really trustworthy is in the nature of the case impossible, for the Russian census is very faulty, and the rebellious classes are mostly members of a secret society. Last year, however, there were printed in the correspondence of a London newspaper some figures which are the best attainable, even though they leave much to be desired. There are then, or were, in Russia about 1,200,000 noblemen and civil and military officers, about 3,000,000 soldiers, 600,000 merchants, 6,000,000 artisans, 50,000,000 peasants and laborers and 600,000 ecclesiastics. This includes in each class women and children, and does not include 25,000,000 Asiatic subjects of Russia. Of these there could read and write all the first class, 150,000 of the merchants, (half the males,) 500,000 ecclesiastics, (all the males and two-thirds of the females,) 1,000,000 artisans, (one-third of the males;) total, about 2,800,000 literates. The only persons set down as interested in politics were about 1,000,000 of the first class, and a miscellaneous class consisting of about 400,000 merchants, artisans, ecclesiastics and students, or about 1,400,000 "politicians," so to speak, in a nation of over 85,000,000. Russia may be the worse off for so small a proportion of persons interested in public affairs, but some other countries are troubled in equal degree with too many. Some two-thirds of these 1,400,000 were thought to be malcontents. That is to say, 466,000 persons, aided by the passive obedience of 85,000,000 mutes, ruled, against their wills, some 933,000 of their equals.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Copper has been detected in the soil of a churchyard, and in portions of exhumed bodies.

At Thebes an ancient Egyptian papyrus roll containing a treatise on medicine has been found.

A new scientific instrument is the "pulviometer," which registers the quantity of rain falling within a certain period, and the duration and the hour of the fall.

It has been discovered that a minute fungus will cause fermentation in a solution of glucose, while it does not effect that of cane sugar. Advantage has been taken of this fact to separate cane sugar from molasses, the glucose undergoing fermentation, and thus allowing the cane sugar to crystallize out.

A paper said to be proof against fire and water is prepared in this way. After a mixture of two-thirds ordinary paper pulp and one-third asbestos has been thoroughly incorporated, it is steeped in a solution of common salt and alum. It is then made into paper, which is finally coated with shellac varnish.

A medical missionary has learned the curious fact that Mongol doctors are not entirely unacquainted with the properties of galvanism. It is said that they are in the habit of prescribing pulverized loadstone ore for sores, and a man hard of hearing was in one case recommended to put a piece of loadstone into each ear and chew a piece of iron in his mouth!

Mr. C. J. Kintner, of the United States Patent office, believed that, judging from what has already been done in various applications of electricity, within the next decade we shall find our large telegraphic corporations operating their elevators, supplying motive power, heat and light throughout their buildings, and electricity for their lines from one common source of power.

Professor Goeppert, of the University of Breslau, while journeying through Rhineland by the Bergisch-Markische railway, stopped for a short time at Elberfeld. Something struck him as peculiar in the structure of certain blocks of stone only lately uncovered in making an excavation. Subsequently he secured these blocks and had some of them sent to Breslau and some to Bonn. They were found to contain a fossil tree of the Araucarites family. The rock inclosing the fossil was the upper Devonian of Elberfeld. This affords evidence of a terrestrial flora existing long before the great bogs were formed which gave us our coal seams.

Reproduction of Bone.

The question of the saving of a diseased or wounded limb has for the general public great interest. An interesting case, which promises a new departure in conservative surgery, has just been published in the transactions of the Medical society of the State of New York for 1880. The case was under the care of Dr. George F. Shrady, surgeon to the Presbyterian and the St. Francis hospitals, New York. The patient was a newsboy, fifteen years old, suffering from acute general periostitis of the humerus of the left arm, caused by an injury and subsequent exposure to cold. His arm, forearm and hand were greatly swollen; fluctuation existed throughout the entire extent of the arm, and it was feared that the tissues would be transformed into a large abscess. His general condition was also bad. For two weeks the patient was supported by the most nourishing diet, and the arm itself received every attention. It was evident, however, the greater part, if not the whole, of the arm bone was dead and that the general condition of the patient was most unfavorable.

Notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, it was decided to perform an operation for the removal of the arm bone. Ether was therefore administered to the patient, and the operation was rapidly performed. The entire bone of the arm was found to be diseased and had to be removed, but fortunately its covering, the periosteum, was left almost entire. Within forty-eight hours after the operation the patient was out of danger and made a good recovery. The growth of bone is well known to take place from the periosteum, and in this case, it having been carefully saved, the deposit of new bone occurred throughout. In six months after the operation the bone had become so strong that the arm was found to be almost as useful as ever. In the history of bone reproduction, which includes the opinions of eminent surgeons, a parallel to this case does not exist.

If the gentleman whose lips pressed the lady's snowy brow and thus caught a severe cold had but used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, no doctor's bill would have been necessary.

A SLEIGHING MATCH.

Four Hundred and Sixty-two Sleighs in One Field, Each Drawn by Four or Six Horses--A Remarkable Spectacle.

An Akron (Ohio) letter describes a sleighride which occurred in that county twenty-five years ago, and is doubtless one of the most remarkable occurrences of the kind on record. The winter of 1855-6, says the writer, was long, severe, with much snow, which remained on the ground throughout the month of March, presenting serious obstacles to outdoor employments. The farmers could do but little work, and so turned their attention to amusement and sport.

The circumstances which gave rise to this famous sleighride were as follows: Upon some occasion a rural township turned out with a large number of four-horse sleighs. The leading sleigh in the procession carried a rude banner made of cheap muslin, a yard square—and which cost just six cents—upon which was painted in brickdust and lampblack a negro boy, with the end of his thumb placed upon his nasal protuberance, and his hand spread out like a fan, after the manner of the street gamin, with a scroll from his mouth, upon which was inscribed the words: "You can't come it."

This placing of a chip upon its shoulder, brought other townships into friendly competition, and the banner passed from one to another, as each turned out the largest number of four-horse sleighs—nothing under a four-horse sleigh was considered—until it was finally captured by Richfield township in this (Summit) county. To such an extent had the rivalry been carried, that it now became a county affair, and Cuyahoga and Medina counties entered the contest, each with the laudable intention of carrying off the prize from Summit county. A day was appointed for the tournament, and as Richfield township was the holder of the banner, the battle was to take place within her limits. The most extensive preparations were made, a field of sufficient area was arranged for the friendly display, and marshals appointed to take charge of affairs. The day came—Friday, March 14, 1856—and with it assembled a crowd of citizens, men, women and children, almost as large as that which witnessed Garfield's inauguration. The marshals were on duty, and as the delegations came in they were assigned to their allotted positions The different townships were placed in the delegations of their respective counties, ranking according to the number of sleighs each turned out. No sleigh was admitted into the procession with less than four horses to it, while many were drawn by six horses. When all had arrived and taken position, the marshal proceeded to count noses, or rather to count the sleighs. The count resulted as follows: Medina county, 140; Cuyahoga county, 151, and Summit county 171—a total of 462 four and six-horse sleighs, in one grand collection of friendly rivalry. Many of the sleighs were beautifully trimmed in evergreens, and profusely decorated with flags and banners. Cuyahoga county had brought down from Cleveland a brass fieldpiece, mounted upon one of her heaviest six-horse sleighs, with which to celebrate and ratify her contemplated possession of the prize. But, alas, for human calculations! She was counted out—justly, however.

The grand procession was now formed and proceeded to Akron, the county seat of Summit county, in genuine military style; the whole forming a brigade, each county a regiment of the brigade, and each township a company of its respective regiment. The crowd which witnessed the turnout, and accompanied it to Akron, was variously estimated by eye-witnesses at from 5,000 to 10,000 persons. And one of the most remarkable features of this most remarkable occasion was the total absence of any accidents. Not the slightest accident occurred during the day, and all passed off in the utmost peace and harmony, good-fellowship prevailing throughout.

As Richfield township held the banner it was decreed in the beginning that the township turning out the largest number of sleighs should on this occasion receive the prize, to be by it turned over to its county, and to remain in the custody of the county until some other rival won it. This honor fell to Hudson township, of Summit county. The banner was presented in appropriate terms by James W. Weld, of Richfield, and received likewise by Dr. C. R. Pierce on behalf of Hudson, who in turn presented it to Summit county, to be preserved among her valuable relics in the city of Akron. The county received it with great dignity, declaring her intention to keep it until some rival county should come for it with a greater number of sleighs than she had turned out on the previous occasion. It transpired that her glory was short-lived. On the following Tuesday Medina county came for the prize with 185 four and six-horse sleighs, being fourteen more than Summit had mustered. The banner was turned over to her, taken home and placed in her archives, where it remains to the present day, a prize to the champion sleighing party of Ohio men.

The Father Goes to Bed.

Who could believe that there was one single tribe, however silly in other respects, which should carry its folly so far as to demand that on the birth of a child the father should take to his bed, while the mother attended to all the duties of the household. Yet we are told that there are few customs more widely spread than this, attested by historical evidence during nearly 2,000 years. Marco Polo found it existing among the Chinese in the thirteenth century, and the same custom was still in practice a few years ago among the modern Basques. This absurd custom is also described by Du Tertre as in use among the Caribs in the West Indies. When a child is born the mother goes presently to her work, but the father takes to his hammock, and there he is visited as though he was sick, and undergoes a course of dieting which would cure of the gout the most replete of aldermen. How any one can fast so long and not die is perfectly wonderful. For six months he eats neither birds nor fish lest the child should participate in the natural faults of the animals on which the father had fed. For instance, if the parent were to have an aldermanic taste for turtle, the child would be deaf and have no brains.—*Argosy.*

Died While Laughing.

A singular and fatal accident occurred at Jackson, Miss., recently. Mr. W. Bailey, chancery clerk of Madison county, in company with Mr. T. Wharton, of Jackson, was eating dinner at a restaurant. During the meal, while engaged in friendly and sociable conversation, allusion was made to the strange and sad fate that befel the late Walter Brooks, of Vicksburg, who was choked to death by eating an oyster. Mr. Wharton said something further, which distracted Mr. Bailey's attention and caused him to laugh, and, a few second after, it was noticed that the latter gentleman appeared very sick, and was gasping for breath. Mr. Wharton and others immediately attempted to relieve him by carrying him to the door and slapping him on the back, but without avail. Physicians were sent for, but before they arrived Mr. Bailey was dead, and it was beyond the power of medical skill to revive him. He had inadvertently swallowed a piece of beef, which became lodged in his throat and choked him to death

WISE WORDS.

Nothing is so good as it seems before hand.

We wish for more in life, rather than more of it.

The more honesty a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint

Work is the weapon of honor, and he who lacks the weapon will never triumph.

"We must learn," said the great French painter, Millet, "to infuse sublimity into trifles. That is power."

Opinion is the main thing which does good or harm in the world. It is our alse opinion of things which ruin us.

We see how much a man has, and therefore envy him; did we see how little he enjoys, we should rather pity him.

Never fear to bring the sublimest motive to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest trouble.

The best way to apologize is to do such a kindness to the offended one that he will forget that you ever attempted to injure him.

Public opinion is a weak tyrant, compared with our own private opinion. What a man thinks of himself, that it is which determines or rather indicates his fate.

Our customs and habits are like the ruts in roads. The wheels of life settle into them, and we jog along through the mire because it is too much trouble to get out of it.

The hills of lofty endeavor and high achievement lie all around us, and if we never catch a glimpse of the views they afford we need not complain that it is because of the insuperable limitations of our surroundings.

Among the Emigrants.

A New York reporter who visited Castle Garden the other morning beheld among the number of emigrants there assembled thirty or forty persons whose peculiar dress and uncouth appearance would surprise even one who was accustomed to seeing the most peculiar costumes. This was a party of Sclavonians who had lately arrived in this country from Austria, not only unable to speak English, but merely able to express themselves in a language which is as unknown here as Greek is among the unlettered classes everywhere. From a little distance the men would easily be mistaken for millers, every article of their attire presenting a white appearance; but on a closer inspection it proved to be a very dirty white. Some wore entire suits of sheepskin, the woolly side being turned inward; others had jackets or pantaloons of dressed leather, ornamented with embroidery; while still others had suits of white baggy stuff, homespun, which, although very coarse in texture, appeared to make up for what was lacking in that respect by its qualities of strength and endurance.

Almost every one of the party had semi-cloaks of sheepskin, and some had hats of the same material, while others had white felt hats. Not a single white shirt, much less a collar, was to be seen among them, but instead sheepskin undershirts and woolen comforters were worn. There were no whiskers on the faces of any of the men, and their dark, swarthy complexions and tall angular forms, added to the queerness of their dress, made them look more like Indians than anything else. Men, women and even children wore boots, and this produced a most comical effect in the appearance of the women and little girls, with their short frocks and big boots.

The Mastodon.

Professor G. C. Broadhead contributes to the Kansas City *Review*, a paper, in which he enumerates all the discoveries that have been made of mastodon remains in the United States. This huge animal appears to have had a wide range in this country in past ages. The earliest record that we have of the finding of the bones of the mastodon is contained in a letter from Cotton or Increase Mather to the Royal society of London, between 1650 and 1700, describing the portions of the skeleton of one of these animals discovered near Albany, N. Y. Since that period skeletons nearly entire, detached bones, teeth, etc., of the mastodon, have been found in nearly every State in the Union, including those of the Pacific slope. The evidence thus far obtained, the report says, goes to show that the mastodon first appeared in America in Miocene times, was abundant in the Pliocene, and lingered until the close of the glacial period, and disappeared in the early Loess.

The New York *Observer* says: We do not know what date Professor Broadhead fixes upon as the close of the glacial period, but it cannot be very many centuries since the mastodon was roaming in the American forests. The condition of the skeletons found show that the bones are not ancient. The skeleton now in the Harvard museum was found in Orange county, in this State, just below the surface, and with it were found the contents of the animal's stomach, a mass of masticated twigs. The animal had at no very remote period become swamped in the bog in which he was found. Other skeletons have been ound in this climate in such a state of preservaotin as is inconsistent with their early disappearance.

Did you ever notice how things get in your way when you're in a hurry? A Boston woman told her husband that a runaway horse was going by. He jumped so quick he sprained his knee, and in his frantic haste fell over two chairs and skinned his shins, stepped on the dog, upset the table with books and a drop-light on it, ran against his wife and hurt her, and got to the window just as they were stopping the horse two blocks away, round the corner.—*Boston Post.*

A little boy who was to pass the afternoon with the doctor's little daughter, was given two pieces of candy. When he returned his mother inquired if he gave the larger piece to the little girl. "No, mother, I didn't. You told me always to give the biggest piece to company, and I was company over there."

Dr. Heitler, of Vienna, having opportunity to make post-mortem examinations of 16,562 bodies, found evidence that 780 of the persons deceased had had consumptive disease of the lungs which had healed or been cured.

[Ypsilanti (Mich.) Commercial.]

Our representative lately learned the following from Mr. Carl Siegmund, corner Congress and Washington streets: My daughter suffered from rheumatism to such an extent that it crippled her, rendering her unable to walk at all We consulted many physicians and used all kinds of medicines, but in vain. At last St. Jacobs Oil effected the happiest results. It cured my daughter.

Some "estimater" has figured it all out. There are nearly 82,000,000,000 feet of pine standing in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. If you doubt the statement go out and count 'em up.

FOR THE LADIES.

Sarah Bernhardt is accused of using snuff.

There are 23,000 feminine farmers in Great Britain.

In Alaska the ruling price for a good wife is $15 in trade.

About a quarter of the Vermont towns have elected women as superintendents of schools.

Dozens of high-toned ladies of Buffalo make extra pin-money by doing embroidery for New York houses.

A Pennsylvania woman has invented a "wrist and finger strengthener," for the use of piano and organ players.

Anna Dickinson says she has fallen in love many times, but "fell out again' before she had time to get married.

Wisconsin girls go out and kill a bear, get posted in the papers as heroines, and the next thing is a millionaire husband.

Miss Harrison, who is now Lady Arthur Hill, receives a royalty of four thousand dollars a year on her ballad, "In the Gloaming." She was formerly a governess.

The young daughter left by Senator Carpenter, Miss Lilian Carpenter, is a very beautiful blonde, with large brown eyes and reddish gold hair. She is very stately and elegant in manner, and has been most carefully reared.

The Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild is a painter, poet and musician. She and the Duchesse de Brancovano, the two sisters of the Marquis de Caux, and Madame Christine Nilsson are close friends and follow-songstresses.

Spanish women are famously vivacious. "There are no such fluttering, chattering, laughing beings in human form when they are young; and when they advance in life age and flesh do not appear to affect their volatile spirits.'

It is said that Mrs. Senator Logan has never tasted wine. At a dinner given to Prince Arthur some years since she declined it, and at the recent lunch of a cabinet lady she was the only one of twenty-five who was abstinent. She has brought up her children to share her feelings in the matter.

[Clinton (Iowa) Herald.]

James Butler, Esq., clerk of the Roxbury Carpet Co., Boston, Mass., employing eight hundred hands, in a late communication concerning the admirable working of an article introduced into the factory, says: The famous old German remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, has effected several cures among our men, who have been badly hurt in working in the factory, and they pronounce it a success every time.

The total value of real estate in California is $466,273,585, and of personal property $118,304,451.

Benefactors.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

The outside fiber of the cocoanut is now used for shoe-heels, and is said to be a good substitute for leather.

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On the Horse and his Diseases. Containing an Index of Diseases which gives the Symptoms, Cause and the Best Treatment of each. A Table giving all the principal drugs used for the Horse, with the ordinary dose, effects and antidote when a poison. A Table with an Engraving of the Horse's Teeth at different ages with Rules for telling the age. A valuable collection of Receipts and much other valuable information. **100-Page Book** sent postpaid to any address in the United States for twenty-five cents. Postage Stamps taken. NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 148 & 150 Worth Street, New York.

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and weary of life, do not give up; it is not trouble that causes such feelings, but disordered kidneys or liver which Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure will invigorate, restore and thus bring you happiness once more.

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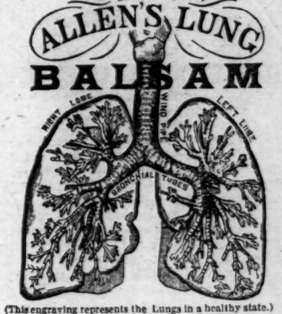

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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